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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 28, 1903

No. 22

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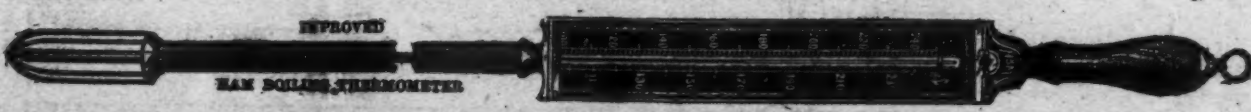


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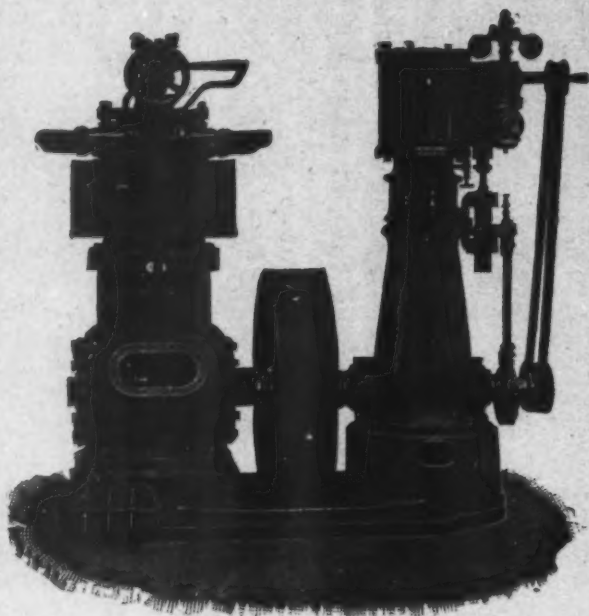


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FIG. 2. Showing half wrapped.

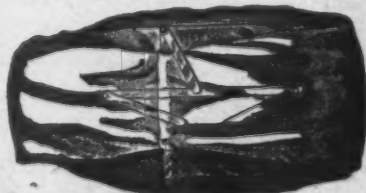


FIG. 3. Showing finished job.

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SEE PAGE 48 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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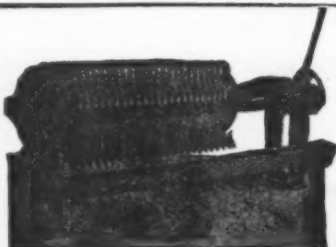
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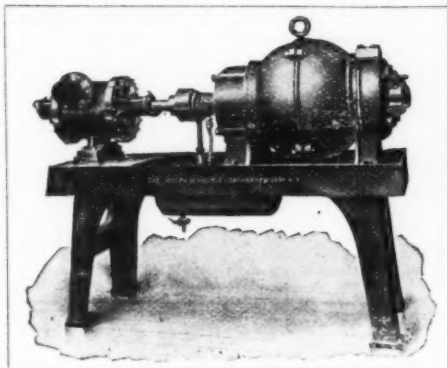
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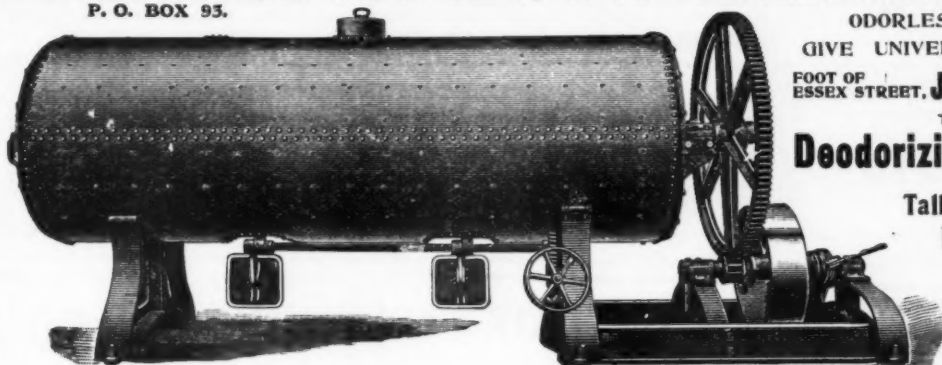
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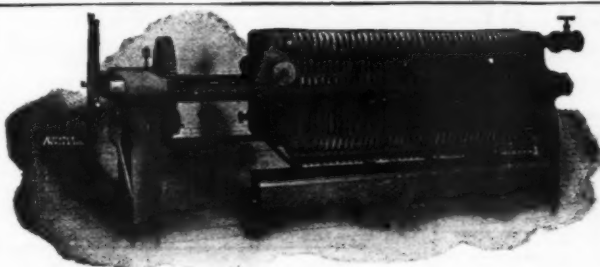
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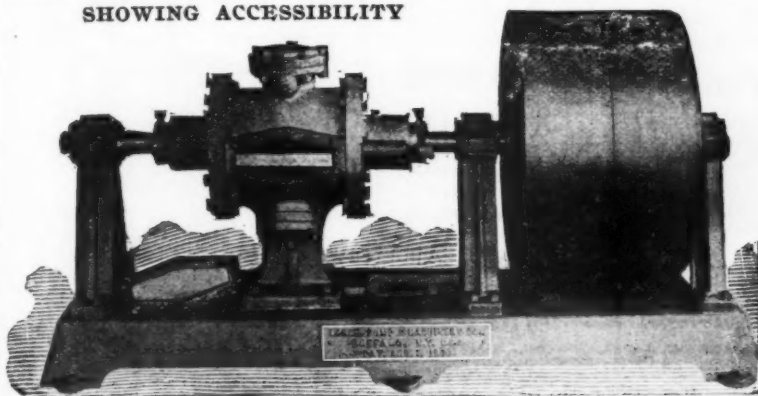
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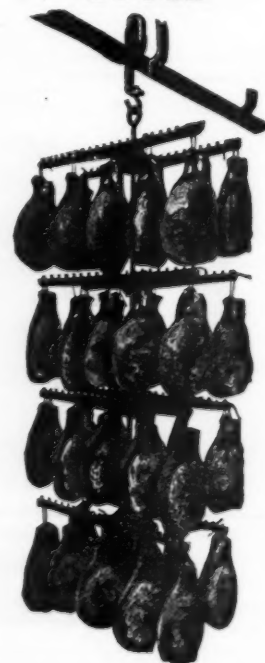
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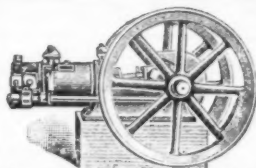
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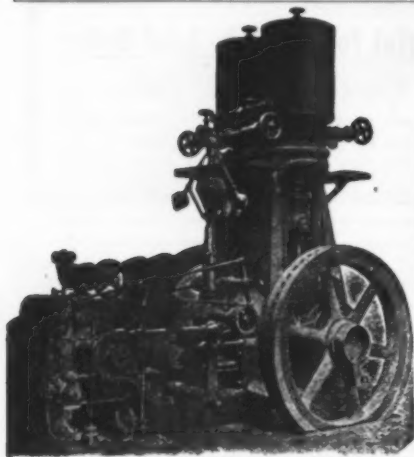
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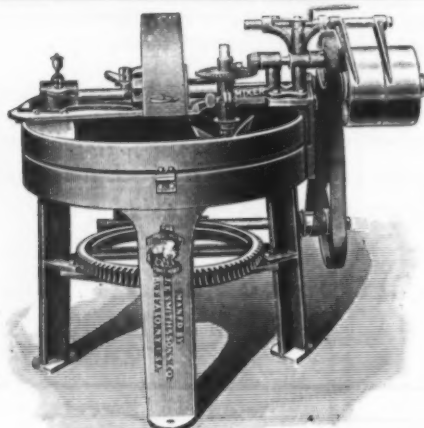
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Absolutely Dry, Pure and Uniform all the Year Round.

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General Office,
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LIQUID ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

The Recognized Standard of Quality Throughout the World
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MOVING THE STOCK.

The approaching winter weather in Montana and the cold Northwest is hastening the shipping of livestock eastward for agistment or market purposes.

CUDAHYS IN THE STOCK YARDS.

There is a very strong belief that the Cudahys are in behind the move of H. Boore & Co., who will open and kill hogs at the old International Packing plant in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

COLORED HIS OLEOMARGARINE.

The State of Pennsylvania won its suit against oleomargarine dealer Mellot, of Pottsville, who was charged with violating his license by coloring his oleomargarine after he had received it from the factory.

PORK STRIKE IS SETTLED.

The strike of the Baltimore, Md., pork packers has been amicably settled and the men have returned to work. The plants which were crippled by the disturbance are now running full time and catching up with orders.

CUDAHYS BUY BUTTER.

The Cudahys are getting butter in their eye. It is reported that they have just acquired the big Nebraska-Iowa Creamery Company. The fact that Joseph Blum has been placed in charge seems to be sufficient confirmation of the report.

END OF DROUGHT IN QUEENSLAND.

Under date of September 20, 1903, United States Consular Agent W. J. Weatherill, of Brisbane, Queensland, reports that the drought which prevailed in Queensland during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902 is now ended, and the present season throughout the State is almost an unprecedentedly good one; should the present favorable weather continue for a few weeks longer crops of cereals, fruits, etc., promise to be of the largest and of the best quality known for years.

INDEPENDENT PLANT AT DENVER.

There is some talk of one of the proposed plants of the Independent Packing Company being located at Denver, Colo. The business men of Denver are working to that end. It is thought that a substantial bonus will be tendered for the enterprise.

CANADA WON'T EXHIBIT.

Canada livestock men are miffed. They will not exhibit their livestock at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, unless the United States will modify the present regulations under which Canadian cattle are admitted into this country.

PURE FOOD CRUSADE IN IDAHO.

The State authorities of Idaho are on a vigorous pure food crusade. Warnings have been sent out to the effect that no infractions of the State law will be allowed. Some foods recently seized were thrown into the river. This occurred at Lewiston recently.

MEAT IS THE BEST.

Animal foods judged by bulk and weight, are more expensive, pound for pound, than vegetable foods. But, as a whole, vegetable foods are not more economical. Animal foods furnish more than six-tenths of the protein and nine-tenths of the fat of the total food consumed.

HEAVY LOSSES OF SHEEP.

Heavy sheep losses are reported from Montana. The sudden advent of severe weather caught many of the flocks before they were rounded up, and they could not weather the spell. A loss of 50,000 at one place in the passes is reported. The thermometer fell to 20 degrees below zero.

A NEW SWIFT PLANT.

Swift & Company will, it is rumored, put in a large branch house and cold storage plant in connection at Holton, Kan. That place has ample railroad and distributive inducements to secure the establishment. The people about there and in the city are lending every encouragement to the undertaking.

BUTTER SELLER CONVICTED.

Fall River, Mass., has actually had the courage to try and to convict renovated butter sellers. Twenty-six grocers who sold the stuff pleaded guilty. The one who elected to be tried was convicted. Renovated butter is old, rancid, decayed butter re-bouqueted to fool the eye, the nose and the stomach.

HIGH EGGS.

There seems to be a shortage in the fresh egg supply in Indiana. Retailers are paying as high as 30c. per dozen for fresh eggs. As a result, storage eggs are in heavy demand. They are coming out of the refrigerators to such an extent that the stocks in Indianapolis and other centres are being rapidly exhausted.

WHISKY AS PURE FOOD.

Whisky got its front foot in on the pure food table where it was listed for the pure food exhibit of the National Pure Food Association at the St. Louis World's Fair. It was old Kentucky whisky at that. Many blue grass citizens claim that pure whisky keeps more people alive down there than are kept living by the average so-called pure food now sold.

REBATE ON GLUE.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., states that the Treasury Department has authorized an allowance for drawback equal to the duties paid on the imported materials used less the legal deduction of one per cent. on the exportation of glue powder manufactured by the Milligan & Higgins Glue Company, of New York, wholly from glue imported in sheets.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUTTER RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts on account of oleomargarine for the month of October show a decrease as compared with October of last year. Those for renovated butter show an increase. The figures are:

Oleomargarine, \$37,210; decrease, \$6,553.

Adulterated butter and process or renovated butter, \$13,169; increase, \$795.

Northern Spherical Generators

Are readily adapted for direct connection to engine. Design enables compact arrangement of unit; details of construction favor operators by simplicity and durability.



Generator Bulletin No. 2230

Describes and illustrates this type.

NORTHERN GENERATORS
are simple, economical, convenient, hardy.

Northern Electrical Mfg. Co. — ENGINEERS — MANUFACTURERS — Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

A 1904 BEEF SHORTAGE.

Some well informed sources predict a shortage of beef soon. They verify their claim by the opinions of men well posted in the cattle business. The shortage in 1904 is expected to exceed that of 1901. The rapid marketing of existing fat stock and the disinclination of feeders to fatten stock this season would seem to bear out the above prognosis of the 1904 prime beef market.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S TREASURER.

Herbert G. French, son of the late Treasurer French, of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, succeeds his deceased father, who served a quarter of a century with the big soap concern, and who was beloved by all in the company. The new treasurer was his father's assistant for years. He is, therefore, familiar with the details of the office. Mr. French is a very capable man.

SOTHAM IN BANKRUPTCY.

A well-known Hereford breeder will square his debts. T. F. B. Sotham, a Hereford breeder of Chillicothe, Mo., recently filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court. He places liabilities at \$128,318; assets, \$198,269. The assets include a claim of \$100,000 against F. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, who on October 28 brought an attachment suit against Mr. Sotham's Chillicothe property to protect a note for \$10,000 held by him.

WILL NOT ALLOW OLEOMARGARINE.

The report to the Governor of State Dairy Commissioner declares that no butter substitute which even approaches a yellow color will be permitted by him to be sold in Iowa. There are only six permits in the southern district of Iowa for the sale of oleomargarine and none in the northern portion, which would indicate the business is not so popular since the enactment of the oleomargarine law. That Iowa is a great cattle-producing country is indicated by the figures contained in the report. In the last few years the number of cattle has increased 335,348 head. The total number of cattle is 1,370,082, and their value is \$32,181,179.—Centerville, Ia., Citizen.

FREIGHTS TO MOVE LIVELIER.

The welcome news comes through the avenues of commerce that the car famine is over. The railroads have given assurances that there will be a brisker haulage of livestock and factory products from now on. The season has been a trying one for the Far West. The range return cars have had fitful movements. Southwestern grassers helped to produce the glut at the livestock end of the business. The domestic demand for products choked the movement of our internal commerce for some time. That is over.

WILL OPERATE AS ONE.

The Louisville (Ky.) "Courier-Journal" says that the Union Stock Yards at Nashville, Tenn., and the Cudahy packinghouse interests in this city are endeavoring to get together so the two plants may be operated as one. It is said J. D. Guyton, who bought the stock yards last week, has closed a ten-year contract with the Louisville and Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads by which he will handle the stock for the two roads at this point. The making of these contracts has materially enhanced the value of the stock yards property.

A WELL PROVISIONED CITY.

Chicago is always in the face of strikes. The city is in a state of siege all the time from an industrial and labor point of view, and is well provisioned. Chicago could not be starved out in months. The daily food supply on hand in that city averages about as follows:

Daily milk supply (gallons).....	200,000
Meat and game in cold storage (pounds)	20,000,000
Fish in cold storage (pounds)....	3,000,000
Flour in storage (barrels).....	2,000,000
Butter in cold storage (pounds)...	18,000,000
Eggs in cold storage (dozens)....	12,000,000
Fruit and vegetables in cold storage (pounds)	2,000,000

The development of cold storage plants in the city during the last decade has made it impossible to starve Chicago by strikes. The margin of 20,000,000 or more lbs. of meat on hand at any one time assures the city plenty of food in any emergency. The other edibles in cold storage are relatively as abundant. A strike would starve the worker before the other citizen felt the pangs of hunger. He might grumble a bit at the price.

WHY INDEPENDENT WILL NOT BUY LIPTON PLANT.

On the authority of Charles F. Martin, secretary of the National Livestock Association and of the Independent Packing Co., it may be stated that the new packing company has no intention of buying the Thos. J. Lipton pork packing plant in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. The Lipton plant has no American trade. Its business is purely an export trade. The Independent Company would simply have to build up its American trade as if it started anew. They would simply get location, that is all. Its export trade is through Lipton agencies which the new concern could not use or control.

WILSON ON FOOD STANDARDS.

Secretary James Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, addressed the Association of Official Chemists at the Columbia University last week upon the subject of a national pure food law.

It is time, he said, for the United States to step in with a national pure food law. While many good things may be said of this country, it cannot be said, he declared that there are not some rascals here. Therefore, the people of the United States should be protected from the rascals within their own country as well as from those of foreign countries, and he looked to the Association of Chemists to help him in securing a national pure food law which would afford such protection.

The food standards committee is empowered by act of Congress to investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs and liquors when such work is deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture, and to enable him, in collaboration with the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and such other experts as he may consider necessary, to establish standards of purity of food products and to determine what are regarded as adulterations therein, for the guidance of the officials of the various States and for the courts of justice for use in suits at law and such like business. There is no power vested in the body to make these standards obligatory on the manufacturers; they are merely set for the guidance of the general public and the officials mentioned. For false branding or marking of food products there is a penalty ranging from a fine of \$500 to \$2,000, this act having been approved July 1, 1902.

AN IMMENSE SHRINKAGE.

The estimated loss in the value of the livestock of this country through the present low values of the same is placed at the following enormous sum

Cattle	\$680,000,000
Hogs	120,000,000
Sheep	65,000,000

Total\$865,000,000

This is very great and is more apparent than real, as the basis of calculation is last year's market, which was high. There is, however, a loss of half the above sum based on normal livestock values.

AMERICAN MEATS IN FRANCE.

Cable from Paris on Wednesday says that a petition was distributed in the Chamber of Deputies on that day proposing to allow salt meats from the United States and Canada to benefit by the minimum tariff. Twelve influential Deputies signed the petition.

It is pointed out that the application of the maximum tariff has resulted in the absolute prohibition of the importation of American pork, causing serious loss to the business of French houses, while France is menaced with reprisals on the part of the United States, which the Franco-American agreement provides for. The petition closes with an earnest appeal that the minimum tariff be made 30f. on 100 kilos.

ENGLAND'S FIGHT FOR FREE FOOD.

The "free food" fight in England has begun. The Duke of Devonshire has taken up the cudgels and answered Mr. Chamberlain. His Grace was Lord President of the Council. The free trade speech at Queen's Hall, London, Tuesday night, was his first since his resignation of the above office. The occasion was a meeting held under the auspices of the Free Fooders as against the Tariff Reform League.

The hall was packed, and the prominent personages were given a tremendous reception. Among those present were the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chas. T. Ritchie, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Goschen, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Lytton, and a number of leading members of the House of Commons.

Alluding to Mr. Chamberlain's charge that he was "a drag on the wheels of progress," the Duke of Devonshire said he was content to act as a drag on the engine which was running down grade against all signals.

Lord Goschen moved and Lord George Hamilton seconded the following resolution, which was passed by an overwhelming vote:

"This meeting, while prepared to consider in a friendly spirit any measures the Government may submit to Parliament in special cases for mitigating the effects of hostile tariffs, is of the opinion that strenuous opposition should be offered to any fiscal policy involving the protective taxation of food and the establishment of a general preferential or protective system."

The meeting closed with a unanimous vote of thanks to the Duke of Devonshire.

MR. ARMOUR ON K. C. IMPROVEMENTS.

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., has returned from his inspection tour of the company's plants at Fort Worth, Tex., and Kansas City, Mo. In speaking of his concern's interests at Kansas City, he says:

"We expect to improve our holdings in the North End and in Clay county, but we will await developments in the move to secure a new union station before we decide definitely what they shall be."

The new stock yards question there depends upon the location of the union railroad station and the location of the contemplated bridge.

"The stock yards plan has been considered," he says, "but everybody knows that accessibility to railroad tracks must be given great consideration in a matter of such vast importance. So we are simply waiting to see what others propose to do before we decide on our own plan of action in regard to any of these proposed improvements. There will be improvements on our property, however. Our realty holdings are valuable, and we would not have acquired them at the great expense necessary to secure the land unless we expected returns."

SOTHAM TO SUE FOR DAMAGES.

The herds and breeding interests of T. F. B. Sotham, the well-known Hereford cattle breeder at Chillicothe, Mo., are tied up in bankrupt proceedings as a result of a suit against him on a note. Mr. Sotham states that he will retaliate in a suit for \$100,000 damages against those who have thus injured him. He says:

"For the first time since I was eighteen years old, I am now a man of leisure. The case is not to be settled until next April, and in the meantime my hands will be tied so that I will be unable to transact my regular business. The action brought by Martindale was simply a piece of spite work in which he was used as a tool by my enemies in the Hereford Breeders' Association. I propose soon to sue him for \$100,000 damages. As a result of his suit, my credit was injured, the stock I sold brought lower prices than they would otherwise have commanded, and the sale of my farm was entirely prevented.

"I expect to beat Martindale in his suit. He made the basis of his action a note for \$10,000 which I have given and which I contracted to pay in three installments, the first of which will not be due until next June."

AN ANCIENT EGG.

An Associated Press dispatch from Berkeley, Cal., says that a fossilized egg, preserved in a hard nodule, is the rare curiosity which the University of California's geological department is now carefully examining, with the hope of ultimately acquiring.

The interesting specimen has only one other rival known on the Pacific Coast, and it is now in the museum of the California Academy of Science, in San Francisco. The new fossilized egg is said to have come from Arizona.

There can be no mistake about the nature of the curiosity, as an expert examination has revealed the fact that the delicate shell has been perfectly preserved, even to the fine pitting of the outside. The specimen is about the size of an ordinary hen's egg, but a little longer.

THE NEW MORRIS PLANT AND CHARTERS.

The rush order has gone forth to the contractor who is building the immense \$2,000,000 plant of Nelson Morris & Co. at Kansas City. Hundreds of men are now at work on the packinghouse which, when completed, will employ 3,000 persons. There are 200 men alone digging the foundation trenches.

The plant will rest upon two great foundation oblongs of solid concrete. The east foundation walls will be 819 feet long and 155 feet wide. The west foundations will be 624 feet long and 155 feet wide. The foundations are of concrete resting upon the sand ten feet below the surface of the ground and rising twenty-three feet high, forming a solid wall from seven to ten feet thick without an opening in it, so that the rains may fall and the floods may come and beat against it and yet all will be dry within.

To make these massive foundation walls 500 men will be employed for four months, the cost will be \$250,000, and 60,000 cubic yards of concrete will be used. The Morris plant in Kansas City will be operated under the name of Morris & Co. For this purpose the State Board at Topeka, Kan., has reconsidered its objection of the company's application for a charter, and has granted it. The charter of Morris & Co., of Maine, with \$3,000,000 capital, was also granted, as was that of the Standard Rendering Co. of Maine, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

ARGENTINE MEAT PRODUCTION.

The recent increase in the meat production of the Argentine Republic is shown by the following statistics taken from the South American Journal of August 29, 1903:

"Extraordinary progress has been made in recent years in the Argentine Republic in the production and export of beef and mutton. Whereas in 1895 it was difficult to get 40,000 steers in all the Argentine Republic that were fit for the British market, the output since then has increased by 40,000 head per annum, and last year it totaled 250,000 head. The Argentine Republic's export of beef and mutton will continue to go up by leaps and bounds. It is not unreasonable to believe that by the end of the present decade the Argentine Republic will be able to export to the European market—which practically means the British market—no less than 10,000,000 hundredweight of beef and 5,000,000 hundredweight of mutton. The resources of the Argentine Republic are practically unlimited, and they have been immeasurably developed in recent years by the wholesale laying down of Argentine lands to alfalfa, a very nutritious, leguminous crop, which enriches the land with nitrogen accumulated from the atmosphere and is, through its deep-rooting habits, practically uninjured by drought. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the exports of beef and mutton from the Argentine Republic will continue steadily to increase. Indeed, it seems clear enough that between Canada, on the one hand, as an exporter of wheat, and the Argentine Republic, on the other hand, as an exporter of meat, the British farmer will before long have to face a keener and more cutting competition than ever before."

WETHER MUTTON.

The cherished three and four-year-old wether mutton of bygone times is still much talked about, and its disappearance lamented by many consumers. In their opinion the finest young mutton from lowland or mountain is not comparable to it in any respect, and they readily declare themselves willing to incur any amount of trouble and expense if only it could be procured. There is no doubt that the mutton of well-matured mountain wethers did possess peculiar qualities of its own, and that the lofty ideas that are still expressed concerning it are not wholly devoid of real meaning. The continued praise of this particular article is not to be taken as mere manifestations of discontent with existing things and nothing more. The younger generation, with its differently-fashioned appetite, may be inclined to think that this is the real explanation of the cry about the old wether mutton, but it is only reasonable to think that the older generation will continue for the rest of their days to have a hankering after a diet which, if it was of the nature of a delicacy in their youth, would be still more prized now that it is practically unprocurable. It may be admitted, therefore, that the call for the mature mountain wether mutton is genuine, for that it is so is unquestionable. It is to be feared, however, that the want is likely to remain unsupplied. The day is past for the system of management which placed sheep of the age indicated upon the market. Three years is the utmost age to which wethers can be kept, even on poor hill land, with any reasonable prospect of a profit to their owner, or all of the several owners through whose hands they may pass. Consequently, as reasons of economy in the long run constitute the chief controlling force, it may be taken as a practical certainty that four-year-old wether mutton can never again be a regular product of the farm, and that the supply of three-year-old mutton will be a strictly limited and a decreasing commodity. Three-year-old mountain wethers are still fairly plentiful in some districts in the Highlands. They leave their native hills before they complete their third year, but many of them have entered upon their fourth years before they reach the market. The usual order is for the wethers to pass three summers and two winters on their native hill pastures, and to be sold in the autumn when rising three years, to be fed off on turnips in the lowland countries. This system prevails to a large extent still, although it has been departed from by a few of the more enterprising flockowners, who contrive to fit their wethers for the fat market with a year's less keep. An energetic Highland farmer, who was one of the first to attempt the fattening of wethers in their second year, recently informed us that his enterprise had proved an unqualified success. Not only did he succeed in bringing the animals to full maturity in their second winter, but he obtained about the same prices as were ruling for sheep a year older, and, moreover, the salesmen in Glasgow to whom they were consigned expressed their high appreciation of their merit, and wrote soliciting more of the kind and age. From what the farmer referred to said, there cannot be the slightest doubt that even three-year-old wether mutton is doomed.—*Field*.

GREATEST OF STOCK SHOWS.

For farmers old and young, the International Livestock Exposition, which opens at the Stock Yards on November 28, is the greatest educator in the world. At this colossal show everything that is best in the breeding, raising, feeding and finishing of stock will be shown with such admirable examples that the interested spectators cannot fail to gain many new and valuable ideas.

One great feature that each year has in increasing interest and instructiveness is the stock judging contest open to sons of farmers who are under twenty-five years of age and to undergraduates in the colleges of agriculture at the various universities. These contests have aroused the greatest rivalry in the last two seasons, and the competition will have a great many more entries this year. The youthful agriculturists, through these contests, soon learn to be very expert in sizing up stock. It is a valuable knowledge to them, too.

Besides acting as judges themselves, the younger generation has opportunity to see the greatest experts of the world at work judging livestock. A very notable figure at the coming show will be Col. W. S. Ferguson, of Pictouhill, Perth, Scotland, who has accepted the invitation of the exposition directors to act as judge of the grades and crosses and the championships in the bullock class. Col. Ferguson's family is famous in the history of the improvement of livestock. He himself is a

director in the big livestock organizations of England, and is well known all over the continent as an expert judge of cattle.

While in past seasons the annual stock show has been a wonderful exhibit of the best animals bred in this country or abroad, this year it will eclipse anything previously held in magnitude, as the entries are more than 40 per cent. greater than in any former year. Breeders have been making great strides in the improvements of the different breeds of cattle, hogs and sheep, and will receive a very valuable lesson by comparing improvements made when the big show opens.

All of the leading college professors, experiment station experts and most prominent breeders of this country, Canada and Mexico will be present during the eight days of the show. Conventions of the various pure-bred livestock associations will be held as well as a large number of sales of blooded stock, which will give opportunity for visitors to secure bargains.

The prize list this year is a remarkable one, and there is opportunity and reward for every expert breeder of fine stock. All the railroads entering Chicago are deeply interested in the success of the show. Very low rates from all points have been secured, and the greatest care will be taken both of guests and exhibitors coming to Chicago. Every possible preparation has been made for their comfort, and the increased space for the people and exhibits insures added pleasure to all.

OBJECT TO THE FOOD STANDARD.

The New York Mercantile Exchange does not fall in with the government's standards of food, especially with the butter standards. The above exchange is a sort of dairy products organization, though its name looks broader. At a recent meeting the exchange adopted the following resolutions protesting against the proposed Department of Agriculture's standards:

"Whereas, The sub-committee on Classification and Standards of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States, acting in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture, under act of Congress dated June 3, 1902, has proposed to recommend the adoption of certain legal definitions for butter and cheese, and

"Whereas, These definitions would not include butter and cheese, containing harmless coloring matter, and

"Whereas, The use of coloring matter in butter and cheese is a commercial necessity in order to preserve uniformity of color in these products from season to season, and

"Whereas, The definitions proposed for other food products (as for candy) are met by such as contain harmless coloring; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the New York Mercantile Exchange in special meeting called to consider these matters, emphatically protests against the adoption of the definitions of butter and cheese now tentatively proposed by the Committee on Food Standards, and prays that they be changed by the addition of the words 'with our without harmless coloring matter,' and

"Resolved, That for the same reasons above enumerated the definition of renovated or

process butter be changed by the addition of the words 'or harmless coloring matter.' And

"Whereas, The standards proposed for butter and renovated or process butter can be met by only such of these products as contain 82.5 per cent. butter fat; and

"Whereas, It is proposed to maintain a limit of 16 per cent. water contents in fixing the requirements for standard renovated or process butter; and

"Whereas, Butter could not contain 16 per cent. water and 82.5 per cent. fat with any proper allowance for salt and casein; and

"Whereas, The standards finally adopted may become the basis for criminal prosecutions and should therefore be governed by the minimum fat content in butter commercially, acceptable; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the New York Mercantile Exchange emphatically protests against the adoption of the standard for butter and for renovated or process butter as now tentatively proposed by the Committee on Food standards, and prays that they be changed by reducing the proposed fat standard to 80 per cent."

COTTONSEED RUBBER.

A Guilford, Miss., paper states that a plant will be established there for the manufacture of rubber from some portion of the cottonseed by a new process.

NEED MORE STOCK PENS.

New stock sheds will be built for the Bourbon Stock Yards, at Louisville, Ky. They will be built on Main street. This indicates increased business at this center.

REASON ARMOUR LOST OLEOMARGARINE DEMURRER

Judge Howe, in delivering his decision in the Armour butterine injunction case at Des Moines, Ia., the other day, said:

The demurrer to the indictment in this case involves the construction of sections 2516, 2517 and 2518 of the code.

Section 2516 first defines imitation butter in these words:

"Every article, substitute or compound, save that produced from pure milk or cream from milk cows, made in the semblance of, or designed to be used for and in the place of butter, is imitation butter." It then provides, "No one shall manufacture, have in his possession, offer to sell or sell, solicit or take orders for delivery, ship, consign or forward by any common carrier, public or private, and no common carrier shall knowingly receive or transport any such imitation butter, except in the manner and subject to the regulations of this chapter."

Section 2517 regulates the traffic, in substitute butter not having a yellow color nor colored in imitation of butter, as prohibited in section 2518. Under section 2517 the traffic in substitute for butter not having a yellow color nor colored in imitation of butter, is authorized, providing the same be marked "Substitute for butter," as provided in said section.

Section 2518 provides: First, that "No one shall color with any matter whatever any substance intended as a substitute for butter, so as to cause it to resemble true dairy products." Second, that "No one shall combine any animal fat, vegetable oil or other substance with butter. And third, that "No one shall combine with any substance whatever, intended as a substitute for butter anything of any kind or nature for the purpose or with the effect of imparting to the com-

pound the color of yellow butter the product of milk or cream from cows."

To use, solicit orders for delivery, keep for sale or sell any such substances, mentioned in the three preceding numbers, is prohibited.

The use of salt, rennet or harmless coloring matter in making butter from milk or cream is expressly excepted from the prohibition of the statute.

The indictable offenses under these sections are: First, The traffic in a substitute for butter, not having a yellow color, nor colored in imitation of butter, without marking the same "Substitute for butter," as provided in section 2517. Second, Coloring with any matter whatever any substance intended as a substitute for butter. Third, combining any animal fat, vegetable oil or other substance with butter. Fourth, combining with any substance whatever, intended as a substitute for butter, anything of any kind or nature, for the purpose or with the effect of imparting to the compound the color of yellow butter, the product of the milk or cream from cows.

If the indictment charges the defendant as therein prohibited, with any one of these four acts, which by these sections are made indictable then it is good; otherwise it is not.

The fourth subdivision above set forth, as I interpret it, prohibits, in making a substitute for butter, the combining of any substance with anything of any kind or nature for the purpose or with the effect of imparting to the compound the color of yellow butter. The statute also prohibits the sale of such product and this, as I understand it, is what the indictment charges. It may contain surplusage, but, as I understand the law, it contains all that is necessary to charge an offense under the fourth subdivision above enumerated. I see no reason for believing that the statute is unconstitutional.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

Here are two views of the cattle-feeding situation as expressed by two experienced cattlemen at the Chicago Stock Yards. Which one do you think is right.—Chicago Daily Live Stock World.

"The country is full of cattle of both sexes, of all ages and conditions; the fine stock boom lasted long enough so that breeders have a surplus of stock of pedigreed male scrubs that can only find an outlet at butcher prices; the demand for young cattle is meagre, because everybody has them, and would be glad to sell instead of buy. Cattle feeders are the most notoriously hopeful people in the world. They make a little one year, lose a good deal the next and if it were not for the money they make out of hogs and the increase in the value of their lands they would all go broke sooner than they do. David Rankin is often pointed out as a cattle feeder who is worth a mint of money, but the enthusiasts overlook the fact that he is a general farmer and the owner of a young principality that he originally bought at low prices. I'll warrant you that although the largest cattle feeder in the world, he didn't make his money out of cattle feeding.

"No, sir; if I had any kind of cattle now I'd sell them for what they would bring and consider myself lucky. For a year now it has been a series of disappointments to feeders, and I don't see anything ahead for them but breakers, and big ones at that."

"With the present enforced marketing of cattle and the wide-spread refusal of small farmers and feeders to restock their feed lots, it seems to me that there has not been in many years a more certain prospect of getting good fair returns from cattle feeding operations. The markets just now are heavily supplied with cattle and many who had expected better things by this time are disappointed. One of the best known buyers for one of the largest slaughterers sold a big lot of cattle at \$6 six weeks ago and expected before this to be able to sell a large number at more money; but while he has been surprised at the number of good cattle being held back he does not doubt that there will be a time when good corn-fed cattle will sell much better, though he may not be able to hold his present holding of fat cattle long enough to do any better or as well as when he marketed half a train load at \$6.

"The usual fall rush of unfinished cattle is this year made to seem worse by the abnormal range conditions.

"WITH FEEDING CATTLE THE LOWEST IN YEARS, PRESENT PRICES OF FAT CATTLE ABOVE THE TEN-YEAR AVERAGE with corn a much better crop and cheaper than expected; with the world's demand for beef the greatest ever known, it seems just the time for the cattle feeder to make up all and more than he lost last season."

GRASS MAKES MEAT.

By Dr. A. S. Heath.

"It is a fact which cannot escape the attention of students of agricultural economics that our stockmen rely too blindly upon pastures for the maintenance of their cattle during half the year."

Station experiments show that the portion—the mulch element—of grass cut eight times yields about three times that in once cut grass; but that much the largest returns are secured by allowing the grasses to ripen. Now, as mulch makes meat, and exercise develops muscle, it seems to be the wise method to pasture steers when the pasture bears an abundant food supply, and to feed hay proportionately as the pasture fails from drouth or overstocking. It is also doubtless economical to feed some grain daily to steers maturing for the shambles. It is both food and time united that advances and perfects animal maturity. It is also true that additional food saves time in the development of meat producing animals. And the wise adage says: "Time is money."

These being incontrovertible facts, both economy and humanity appeal for regular and generous feeding of our domestic animals. And as the ranch cannot carry out these humane and economical methods of feeding and care for livestock, the natural inquiry presents itself, When can these desirable plans be executed? The answer comes from the hundreds of thousands of farms, the farms can. In economy, in humanity, in time, in the local supply of the meat demand, the farms can perform these essential requirements better and quicker and more economically than can the range or the ranch.

Where are the farms which cannot profit by feeding cows, steers, sheep and swine for the supply of food products? Certainly such farms are not located in New England, in the Central or in the Southern States. No States or sections of the country can be self-supporting where the food products fall far short of the demand directly or by exchange of products.

The home supply saves transportation, and transportation increases the cost of all articles of consumption.

Every State is enriched by the production of grass. And every animal raised yields money and manure. And the crop of microbes are more numerous and more cheaply sowed in the manure. The profitable microbes are a million times more numerous than are the dangerous and destructive ones—the benign over the malign microbes rule and reign to the sublime glory of agriculture and of human profit and of human life.

Farmers, grow grass and grow rich.

AN INSTRUCTIVE SOUVENIR.

An interesting and instructive souvenir was presented to the members of the New England Foundrymen's Association on the occasion of their recent visit to the new foundry and pattern departments of the B. F. Sturtevant Co., at Hyde Park, Mass. This has been republished as Bulletin 54, a sixteen-page pamphlet, describing and illustrating these departments and particularly their industrial equipments. The removal of the foundry and pattern departments is the first step towards the removal of the entire plant from Jamaica Plain, Mass., to the extensive new works at Hyde Park.

FOOD COMMISSIONER'S PREJUDICE

Dr Warren, the Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania, makes the following statement and ruling in regard to the use of coloring matter in food stuffs:

I have been advised by my counsel that since the coloring of catsups, jellies, preserves and other food products of similar character can serve no other purpose than to cover damage or inferiority or to make such article appear better or of greater value than it really is, the same is deemed a violation of the food laws of June 26, 1895. Being well satisfied that such is the true construction of the third section of the above act, and convinced, as you may judge from the course I have pursued while in office, that it is my duty to enforce the law to its utmost limit and extent.

To the above the Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products make the following "plain talk" reply:

"This decision is unreasonable to the point of absurdity, is outrageously unjust to reputable manufacturers of pure, wholesome and lawful catsups, jellies, jams, etc., and is inimical to the public welfare. It is unreasonable because it is based solely on a gratuitous and entirely false assumption by the Food Commissioner of every condition necessary to make the letter of the law applicable to the coloring of catsups, etc. The advice of counsel quoted by the Food Commissioner counts for nothing whatever, because the Food Commissioner himself makes it clear that the question submitted by him to counsel was so framed that there was but one possible answer to it, to wit:

"If you are correct in your assumption that coloring matter is used in catsups, etc., to conceal damage or inferiority or to make the article appear better or of greater value than it really is, I am of opinion that such use of coloring matter in catsups, etc., constitutes 'adulteration' within the meaning of the Pennsylvania statute of 1865, Article VI., Section 3, because that statute provides in express terms that such use of coloring matter constitutes adulteration."

Of course, this is farcical. The quoted opinion of counsel means just nothing at all. We venture to say that there is not a lawyer in the State of Pennsylvania who would give the Food Commissioner the opinion he sought if he stated his case fairly, thus: "Does the bare fact that certain food products are colored, without reference to the nature of the coloring matter or the purpose for which it is used, constitute 'adulteration' within the meaning of the statute of 1865?"

We venture to prophesy that no Court in Pennsylvania will ever support Food Commissioner Warren's ruling, because no Court in Pennsylvania will ever admit Food Commissioner Warren's assumptions in evidence. Any prosecution that he may institute in accordance with this ruling will be thrown out of Court unless he can prove the facts he has assumed, and that he can never do, because there are no such facts.

The fact is, Food Commissioner Warren's assumption to the contrary notwithstanding, that admittedly harmless coloring, such as is used by honest confectioners in their pure

candies and by housewives in the home delicacies they prepare, is used by manufacturers of "catsups," etc., solely for the entirely innocent and laudable purpose of restoring to preserved foods their natural color, attractive and appetizing, of which the process of cooking has deprived them. The coloring does not conceal damage or inferiority because there is no damage or inferiority to be concealed. It does not make the "article appear better or of greater value than it really is." It makes it appear as good and of as great value as it really is. Of course, we are speaking only of admittedly harmless coloring matter. If Food Commissioner Warren's ruling related only to injurious coloring matters, used for no matter what purpose, it would have had the hearty approval and full indorsement of this association.

We have demonstrated the unreasonableness of Food Commissioner Warren's ruling. Its outrageous injustice and its public harmfulness are the natural consequences of its unreasonableness. It is outrageously unjust to honest and reputable manufacturers of absolutely pure and wholesome food products—'catsups, jellies, preserves, etc.'—because, without the least warrant in law or in fact, it publicly brands them as criminals. It is inimical to the welfare of the people of Pennsylvania because it endeavors to cut them off from a very large proportion of their present supply of pure, wholesome and delicious food, thus depriving their diet of wholesome variety and actually injuring their health instead of guarding it.

We are not "fighting Pure Food laws." Our association of reputable manufacturers and distributors of pure food products, located in all parts of the country, is using its best endeavors to secure the enactment by Congress of a National Pure Food Law, the more efficient the better. But we do object most strenuously (and, we think, with justice) to having a great and useful industry and our own personal and business reputations "butchered to make a Food Commissioner's holiday."

Commenting on the above, the "Canner and Dry Fruit Packer" says:

"It is, unquestionably, absurd to assume that coloring 'can serve no other purpose than to cover damage or inferiority.' Such assumption is equivalent to charging the manufacturers of catsups, etc., with deliberate fraud upon consumers and is most unjust. The 'Canner' endorses the wording of the pretext of the Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products, and adds its protest to theirs. Commissioner Warren's ruling is unfair and unnecessarily harsh."

The above about covers the case. The reasonings of the Commissioner is too shallow to attack. Butter is colored, artificially. Does he bar butter? Rye whiskies are artificially colored. Does he think such coloring is to cover imperfections? If so what imperfections? What imperfections in candies do coloring cover? Color is a simple rule to please the eye and make the product look more appetizing. All store and many other cheeses are colored; but not to cover up defects. The simple coloring could not do that.

AN "ARID ZONE" AGAINST BOLL WEEVIL.

The late boll weevil convention at Dallas, Tex., plans to fight the cotton boll weevil. The cotton planters outside are disposed to prevent association with Texas grown seed. They even go so far as to think their State legislatures should pass quarantine laws against Texas cotton and to establish an "arid zone" along their State borders. Speaking of the general work of the convention, Chas. A. Gambrill, of Anderson, S. C., says:

"There were a number of farmers in attendance, who followed the debates and discussions with keen interest. These men will return to their farms and will endeavor to carry out the plans outlined at the convention, with the result not only of succeeding themselves but of setting an example which neighboring growers will not be slow to adopt. My opinion is that in two or three years they will have the boll weevil thoroughly under control and have removed it from its position as a grave menace to the cotton crops of the States.

"The main effort that is now being made is to secure a cotton that will mature earlier than the ordinary grade of Texas cotton. Two or three weeks means a great deal to the growers in minimizing the damage by the boll weevil, and it is confidently predicted that work along this line will result in great good.

"Another question that will come up for growing discussion as time passes is the question of fertilizer. The State of Texas has a soil sufficiently rich not to necessitate the use of commercial fertilizer. However, the use of fertilizer is one of the most important points to be considered in the campaign against the weevil. By its use it is possible to mature the crop at least ten days earlier than otherwise, and, as stated previously, this is a most important item in the fight now being waged against the pest."

Mr. Gambrill was accompanied from Texas by C. E. Shipp, of Dallas, representing the Gulf Bag Company, of this city. Mr. Shipp was in attendance upon the meeting at Dallas, and gave it as his opinion that the course as outlined by the convention, if consistently carried out, would result in minimizing the danger from the weevil.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FOOD CRUSADE.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Warren is receiving additional reports of analyses from the several State chemists, and, as a result ordered prosecutions against 110 persons, who were discovered selling adulterated, preserved or compound articles of food or drink. Pure food cases were ordered to be brought against violators of the pure food laws in the following named counties: Armstrong, Butler, Erie, McKean and Potter.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors—William Kirkwood, Edinburg; Matthew Mather, W. Y. Renfrew, Glasgow; C. C. Orthwein, J. P. Snodgrass, Kansas City; C. W. Ness, Fred. R. Higbie, W. Burrows, W. W. Shaw, Chicago.

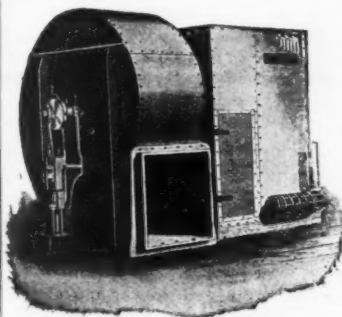
Proposed for Membership—William Brickie (insurance); Robert N. Johnston (grain weigher).

PATENTS.

- No. 739,817. Meat Cutter. Otto C. Berchtold, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed February 14, 1903. Serial No. 94,027.
- No. 739,825. Process of Treating Animal Hides and Skins. George D. Burton, Boston, Mass. Filed November 8, 1898. Renewed February 25, 1903. Serial No. 145,096.
- No. 739,838. Cotton Press. Robert D. Crow, Henderson, Tex. Filed June 24, 1903. Serial No. 162,929.
- No. 739,905. Cotton Gin. Charles J. McPherson, South Framington, Mass. Filed April 5, 1903. Serial No. 101,587.
- No. 739,922. Leather Burnishing or Finishing Machine. William O. Penniman, Middleboro, Mass. Filed December 11, 1903. Serial No. 134,746.
- No. 739,929. Bung Stopper or the Like for Casks or Other Storage Receptacles. James Ross and Alexander W. McKenzie, Edinburgh, Scotland, assignors of one-third to John Gill, Edinburgh, Scotland. Filed January 2, 1902. Serial No. 88,238.
- No. 739,998. Apparatus for Separating Grease. Eugene R. Edison, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 20, 1903. Serial No. 157,924.
- No. 740,008. Can Heading Machine. James A. Gray, San Francisco, Cal. Filed August 8, 1901. Serial No. 71,382.
- No. 740,065. Churn. Benjamin Vessels, Razon, Mo. Filed June 2, 1903. Serial No. 159,771.
- No. 740,122. Bung Pulling Implement. Edwin N. Greenwood, Chicago, Ill., assignor, by direct and mesne assignments, to the National Metal Bung Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed January 19, 1903. Serial No. 139,583.
- No. 740,146. Borax Rubbing Machine. Anthony La Francis, East Orange, and Frank J. Krumreich, Newark, N. J. Filed February 11, 1901. Serial No. 46,813.
- No. 740,199. Machine for Fastening the Heads of Cans to the Bodies Thereof. Chas. Stecher, Point Edward, Cana., assignor of two-thirds to Peter Fulford, North Port Huron, Mich., and William S. Cumming, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 25, 1902. Serial No. 104,586.
- No. 740,283. Process of Making Tannin Extracts. George Klenk, Hamburg, Germany. Filed April 3, 1903. Serial No. 150,989.
- No. 727,454. Chicken-roast. Ezra Royce, North Yamhill, Ore. Filed February 17, 1903. Serial No. 143,770.
- No. 727,245. Fence. Isaac N. Williams, Foltz, Ind. Filed March 13, 1902. Serial No. 98,059.
- 740,388. Apparatus for Moistening Leather Stock. Robert W. Blaisdell, Beverly, Mass., assignor of one-half to Hezekiah O. Woodbury, Beverly, Mass. Filed Sept. 22, 1902. Serial No. 124,307.
- 740,438. Soap Frame. Ernest A. Houchin and Anthony Huber, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed March 22, 1902. Serial No. 99,505.
- 740,449. Tube for Evaporators. Samuel M. Lillie, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed April 1, 1903. Serial No. 150,605.
- 740,469. Soap Holder. John S. Roake, New York, N. Y. Filed March 5, 1903. Serial No. 146,268.
- 740,472. Apparatus for Controlling Temperature of Substances to be Heated. Charles F. Ruby, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to the Missouri Locovolo Company, St. Louis, Mo., a corporation of Missouri. Filed September 19, 1902. Serial No. 124,101.
- 740,523. Sheep Shears. Juan F. Burgher, Beit, Mont. Filed May 19, 1902. Serial No. 107,979.
- 740,529. Attachment for Oil Cans. Wm. L. Chrysler and James H. Day, Woodlake, Neb. Filed June 6, 1903. Serial No. 160,362.
- 740,709. Machine for treating Shin or Shank Leather. Aaron F. Stowe, Worcester, Mass., assignor to A. F. Stowe Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts. Filed December 18, 1902. Serial No. 135,670.

DRY YOUR SOAP, GLUE, FELT, HAIR, TANKAGE, &c.

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New York

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740,715. Hog Tongs. Jacob L. Vanderburg, Hot Springs, Ark. Filed January 21, 1903. Serial No. 139,925.

740,833. Saw Filing Device. Richard Evans and Ira E. Frazer, Mitchell, S. D. Filed August 19, 1902. Serial No. 120,213.

740,847. Device for Cooling Purposes. August Glebsattel, Steglitz, near Berlin, Germany, assignor to Paul Dames, Berlin, Germany. Filed July 8, 1898. Serial No. 685,448.

740,957. Oil Filter. William F. Warden, Akron, O. Filed March 25, 1903. Serial No. 149,558.

740,964. Butchers' Blade-Bone Extractor. Karl Wintsch, Newark, N. J. Filed Nov. 13, 1902. Serial No. 131,077.

740,972. Automatic Hog Waterer. Benjamin F. Booth, Indianola, Ia. Filed March 21, 1903. Serial No. 148,995.

740,981. Apparatus for Steaming and Processing Canned Goods. John Jennings, Greenwood, Ind., assignor to the Greenwood Process Machine Co., Greenwood, Ind., a corporation of Indiana. Filed September 13, 1902. Serial No. 123,283.

RECORD FREIGHT RUN.

Loaded with Export Cotton, New York Central Train Makes Fast Time From Montreal.

New York Central officials made public the running time of a freight train loaded with export cotton, which it was said holds the freight record between Montreal and New York. The train made the 435 miles between Valleyfield, Quebec, and New York in 16 hours and 20 minutes.

Two hundred bales of Egyptian cotton were in store at Valleyfield, a few miles south of Montreal. They had been sold to Liverpool spinners and in order to make delivery it was necessary to get the cotton to New York within seventeen hours.

One of the railroad traffic officials in speaking of this run said that it was significant in showing that the Canadian rail and ocean service was wholly inadequate in cases of emergency when certainty of delivery is important. From this it was maintained that the trunk lines are in absolutely no danger of losing their prestige to the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific.—From the New York Herald.

SOAP TRADE IN ZANZIBAR.

There is a good demand at Zanzibar for brown household soap from England and America, and for blue and red mottled from the European Continent. The British import has considerably increased during the last three years. A brisk trade has opened up with the Seychelles Islands. The respective values of the imports in 1902 were: Germany, \$24,820; Great Britain, \$23,560; Seychelles, \$15,490; United States, \$5,180; other countries, \$4,470.—Oil and Colorman's Journal.

SOAP IN CHINA.

The British Consul at Wuchow reports that shaving soap is being adopted in China, and the remarks he makes concerning the assistance which an attractive package affords to the sale of anything offered to the Chinese are worthy of attention. It is significant that the large importations of soap have led to the establishment of soap factories in China itself, and as the proprietors put foreign marks on their products, they impose on the country buyer.

CATTLE EXPOSITION.

A cattle exposition, recently opened in Paysandu, was well patronized and of great advantage for the exhibitor. The Refrigerating Company of Argentine Republic bought steers to the value of \$11,500 (national currency), and paid for mongrels from \$20 to \$26 (national currency) each, and made a further contract to buy 4,000 mongrel steers, which is already a great triumph for the native cattle raisers. This operation will amount to \$96,000 (national currency). A subscription was opened in Paysandu for the construction of a wharf for the shipment of exported cattle, and in a short time the cattle raisers present subscribed \$2,500 (national currency).

HOW WOOL GROWS.

The skin of sheep, and animals generally for that matter, is composed of three textures. Externally (writes "Woolman," in "F. and G. Breeder"), is the cuticle or scarf skin, which is thin, tough, devoid of feeling, and pierced by innumerable minute holes, through which pass the fibers of the wool and the insensible perspiration. The porosity of this outer skin or cuticle is quite largely determined by the fineness of the fiber; hence there is quite a difference in this respect in different races or breeds of sheep bearing fleeces of varying fineness.

The second texture of the skin, which is the middle one, is, in one sense, the most important part of this triune structure, as its fibers are soft, and have scarcely more consistence than mucilage.

Next is the true skin, cutis, composed of innumerable minute fibres crossing each other in every direction, highly elastic, in order to fit closely to the parts beneath, and to yield to the various motions of the body, and dense and firm in its structure, that it may resist external injury. This part of the structure of the skin is composed principally of gelatine.

To nourish and protect the roots of the wool, a substance called the yolk is secreted, and covers the outer skin or cuticle. It is an adhesive substance, and is a peculiar secretion from the glands of the skin, and is one of the agents in the nourishment of the wool, and at the same time, in its adhesiveness, tends to form a defence, in some measure, from wet and cold. Yet water dissolves the yolk in the fleece, it being composed of a soapy matter, and to this fact is due the deleterious effects of long exposure of sheep to cold rain storms and heat.

The fiber of wool, after it penetrates the skin and yolk, is of peculiar form, and the extremity and those portions near the root are larger than the intermediate portion, but the extremity of the fiber had generally the greatest bulk. This is the produce of summer soon after shearing time, when the secretion of the matter of the wool is increased and when the pores of the skin are relaxed and open, and permit a larger fiber to protrude.

The fineness of the pile and the strength of the staple are influenced more than is generally supposed by feed and exposure to the elements. It is supposed that the climate affects, to an appreciable extent, the fineness of fiber, and to this is attributable the fact that the fibers of wool are smaller in the middle portion than at the extremities, that being the growth of winter, and the other portions of summer growth, after the fleece is removed in the spring before shearing.

Here is where good care and feed are absolutely necessary to insure evenness of fiber and strength of the staple, for if the animal is well fed and properly screened from protracted storms and sudden and violent changes of temperature the diminution of the bulk of the fiber will not be followed by weakness or decay, but in proportion as the pile becomes fine the value of the fleece will be increased; but if exposure, cold and starvation are the order, the wool will not only diminish in bulk, but in strength and value; and in proportion to the openness and coarseness of the fleece

will be its inability to resist either cold or wet.

Selection in breeding, coupled with good care in feeding and sheltering, will remedy much of the evil recounted in the foregoing. While this may be remedied largely by the introduction of properly bred males, attention to the class of ewes retained as breeders to carry along the flock will have a marked effect in evening up the fleece, perpetuating those tendencies which give a good, healthy covering to the sheep, and back up the whole animal economy with a sound constitution. Therein lies largely the secret of good wool—healthy sheep kept in healthy surroundings, properly fed and free from parasites and parasitic diseases. Let English sheep men attend to these features, for even yet English wool fills a useful place in the manufacturing world, for fabrics can be produced out of the domestic article fully equal to anything produced in any part of the world. A marked improvement has been noticed this season in the get-up of most farmers' clips; the wool, as a rule, has been very well grown, and with a better trade there is more heart and soul among sheep farmers.

PUERTO PRINCIPE BEEF AND CATTLE.

Captain C. A. Rice, late of the United States Army, went into the cattle and beef raising business in Puerto Principe, Cuba. He has just come over from there, and says:

"The demand for cattle in Cuba is excellent. Contrary to the idea 'at people in tropical climates should eat little or no meat, the Cubans are large meat eaters. The city of Havana alone consumes about 400 steers per day. The greater portion of the cattle brought into Cuba is exported from Southern Texas by way of Galveston. As an instance of the extent of the traffic, I can mention the fact that about 60,000 head of cattle were brought into the province of Puerto Principe alone last year.

"The government of Cuba has done very well up to the present time, and has accomplished a great deal in making investors from other countries satisfied that their ventures

are safe. I consider that President Palma personally is the best man that could have been secured for the office he holds, and his administration has pleased the people. The pressing question now before the Cuban people is that of the \$35,000,000 loan for services which they never performed. However, I am confident even if this loan is not negotiated, that no trouble will arise.

"There can be no doubt that the Cuban people are antagonistic to Americans. They will not sell land to Americans if they can possibly avoid it, and will part with it to a Cuban or a Spaniard much more cheaply than to an American. They seem to fear the American because of his superior business ability.

"Another matter that has undoubtedly been the cause of considerable prejudice is the fact that Americans going into Cuba have assumed airs of superiority that are distasteful to the people. Americans are satisfied that their country is the best, and that they are superior to the Cuban people, but it must be remembered that the Cuban has a very good opinion of himself and his country, and does not relish having it 'rubbed into him' that he is an inferior.

"However, the Cubans as a people are not hard to deal with. They are honest in their business dealings, and will pay their debts. It is true that the Cuban has no conception of time, and the watches they carry are superfluous. If a Cuban tells you he will pay you at 10 o'clock in the morning, it may mean 10 o'clock at night; but, on the other hand, I have known of deals involving large sums of money in which no paper of any kind was passed.

"The country offers excellent opportunities for capitalists, and with a continuance of peace there can be no doubt that it will be one of the most prominent of the Spanish-American governments. Americans, in the past, have looked upon the Cuban trade as a mere speck in the commercial world, but now that they are alive to the immense possibility for expansion the island presents, there can be little doubt that they will speedily become dominant factors in the republic."

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending November 21 of commodities, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

	Oil		—Beef—		—Lard—	
	cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Campania, Liverpool	1131	1078	175	....	117	121
Armenian, Liverpool .....	....	428	....	....	....	740
Oceanic, Liverpool .....	....	928	1548	....	....	955
Cymric, Liverpool	2017	....	2285	400	....	832
St. Louis, Southampton .....	....	....	1959	....	....	209
Minetonga, London	361	2711	152	50	25	309
Chicago City, Bristol .....	....	....	66	....	....	3500
Titian, Manchester .....	....	....	15	....	....	25
Columbia, Glasgow .....	....	534	534	93	150	543
Belgravia, Hamburg .....	....	....	40	....	25	989
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	4474	....	....	175	....	1161
Vaderland, Antwerp	6190	....	181	....	....	997
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen .....	....	....	....	40	15	....
Patria, Havre	1238	....	....	....	....	....
Biak Bat, Havre	448	....	....	....	....	170
Peninsular, Lisbon .....	....	....	....	140	....	....
Alabama, Baltic .....	....	....	....	420	24	949
Sicilian Prince, Mediterranean .....	....	25	....	....	....	25
Sardegna, Mediterranean .....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Poeshontas, Mediterranean .....	....	....	....	....	23	50
Welsh Prince, South Africa .....	....	....	....	....	....	172
Reigate, South Africa	10	....	....	30	....	1063
Total	14728	5314	8311	40	318	1225
Last week	18518	4433	7592	1175	340	677
Same time in 1902	20586	5579	9903	150	95	720
						282
						7005
						61811
						10534
						96316
						56473

TRADE GLEANINGS

Ohio Fertilizer Company will make \$3,500 improvements to plant.

The Summit Tannery, Du Bois, Pa., has been burned. Loss, \$100,000.

The tannery owned by Edward Eberhardt in Hoboken has been burned. Loss, \$8,000.

The pork packing plant owned by John A. Seller & Co., in Pittsburg, has been burned. Loss, \$12,000.

National Surety Company, of Chicago, Ill., has secured the fidelity insurance of the National Packing Company.

East St. Louis, Mo., Rendering Company; capital, \$12,000. Louis C. Ehle, Arthur C. Ide and others, incorporators.

Sioux City, Iowa, has extended an invitation to the National Live Stock Exchange to hold its next meeting in that city.

The American Dressed Beef Company has taken out a charter in Kansas and will establish a packinghouse in Guthrie, Okla.

A new company is being organized to take over the property and plant of the Southern Tanning Company, of Mannington, W. Va.

The Edgefield Manufacturing Company in Edgefield, S. C., has lately established a cottonseed oil refinery and is doing a profitable business.

Three plants of the American Hide & Leather Company, of Chicago, Ill., are closed down on account of a strike of 1,200 tanners, curriers and helpers.

Twenty-six grocers in Fall River will have to answer the charge of selling renovated butter without the original package, or without being properly labeled.

Dr. S. E. Bennett, of Boston, chief of the meat inspection department of the bureau of animal industry, will succeed Dr. A. G. Richardson as chief inspector in Knoxville, Tenn.

The Empire State Cattle Company, of Everett, S. D., has sued the Santa Fe Railway Company for \$15,000 damages for losses sustained in the shipment of cattle during the Kaw Valley flood.

Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia Soap Company, organized in 1881, has been sold to C. G. Hewitt, of the Globe Refining Company, Louisville, Ky. A cottonseed oil refinery will be added to the present plant.

Two rival rabbis are fighting for the control of the "koshering" or slaughtering, of meat for the orthodox Jews of Chicago. This struggle has led to the closing of 116 "Kosher" markets and a series of small riots has resulted.

It is probable that Atlanta, Ga., will have a cottonseed oil exchange. The Chamber of Commerce of that city has taken the matter up and a number of oil mills outside the State have joined the chamber of commerce for that purpose.

The Pittsburg Live Stock Exchange will send a delegation of 250 to the International

VARIETY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

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Live Stock Exhibition, which is to be held in Chicago, Ill., from Nov. 28 to Dec. 5. "The Sirloin and Saddle Club" of Chicago will receive the delegation and conduct it to the Grand Pacific Hotel, which will be its headquarters.

At the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, recently held at Fort Worth, Texas, a resolution was passed requesting Manager Louis J. Wortham, of the Texas World's Fair Commission, to use his influence to leave the question of sending cattle from below the line to the fair to the Secretary of Agriculture. This resolution also stated in strong language that the Secretary of Agriculture was abundantly qualified to pass on this subject.

Mr. A. H. W. Van Toen, of Rotterdam, has lately been in New Orleans on his way to China, by way of San Francisco. He is to study industrial conditions in the Orient. In a few weeks he will open offices in San Francisco, Cal., and engage in a general merchandise business, representing

European firms, as their purchasing agent and broker in America. He will handle cottonseed oil, grain and other articles for export. Mr. Van Toen stated that both cottonseed and cottonseed oil are now imported in quantities by European firms. In countries where labor is cheap the cottonseed is imported and made into oil, but where labor is high the oil is imported.

MAY BUILD BIG FACTORY.

There is a prospect that the leather factory at Binghamton, N. Y., will be enlarged. The old structures are being torn down and new buildings are to be erected, it is said, when they are needed. Certain branches of the industry may be centralized at Binghamton.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.—Office Chief Commissary, Manila, P. I., August 25, 1903. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 A. M., March 19, 1904, and then publicly opened for furnishing and delivery of 6,000,000 pounds frozen fresh beef and 480,000 pounds frozen fresh mutton to Subsistence Department at Manila, P. I., during the year ending June 30, 1905. The accepted beef and mutton will be admitted free of custom duties. United States reserve the right to decrease amount called for in contract, by not to exceed 40 per cent. upon reasonable notice to contractor; or to increase amount called for, with consent of contractor. Each proposal must be accompanied by a Bidder's Guarantee in amount of \$20,000, or by certified check for that amount on bank of approved standing in Manila. The Bidder to whom contract is awarded will be required to give bond, penalty of which will be fixed by Chief Commissary. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for frozen fresh beef and mutton for Fiscal Year 1905, to be opened March 19, 1904," and addressed HENRY G. SHARPE, COL.

WANTED

Packinghouse Chemist. One who thoroughly understands the requirements. Address. M. C. care The National Provisioner.

Practical man, 25, desires any responsible position in Fertilizer, Glue or Gelatine works; English experience; good knowledge of the most economical machinery; can take position as salesman. Address B. E., care The National Provisioner.

For Sale—Dynamos

- 1—50 light Edison, 110 volt.
- 1—75 light Westinghouse, 110 volt.
- 1—100 light Western Electric, 110 volt.
- 1—150 light General Electric, 110 volt.
- 1—200 light Crocker-Wheeler, 110 volt.
- 1—300 light Westinghouse, 110 volt.
- 1—400 light Sprague Lundell, 110 volt.
- 1—700 light Card, 110 volt.
- 1—1,800 light Western Electric, 110 volt.

All machines sold are overhauled in our own shops and guaranteed "as good as new." We make a specialty of equipping packinghouses and manufacturing plants with electrical apparatus. Send for our monthly "Bargain sheet," containing complete list of dynamos and motors in stock with net prices.

GREGORY ELECTRIC CO.

54-62 S. Clinton St.,

Chicago

OUR COMMERCE WITH CUBA.

The trade relations between the United States and Cuba, present and past, are the subject of a document just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. The United States imports from Cuba have always exceeded in value the United States exports to Cuba. This fact has been due, not to a lack of appreciation of United States products and merchandise on the part of the Cubans, nor yet to a lack of purchasing power on their part, but rather to the fact that Cuba has happened to be the producer of two great staples of commerce and trade which are and ever have been in active and almost universal demand in the United States, namely, sugar and tobacco. If it were not for these staples the balance of trade between the United States and Cuba would show a record against Cuba instead of against the United States.

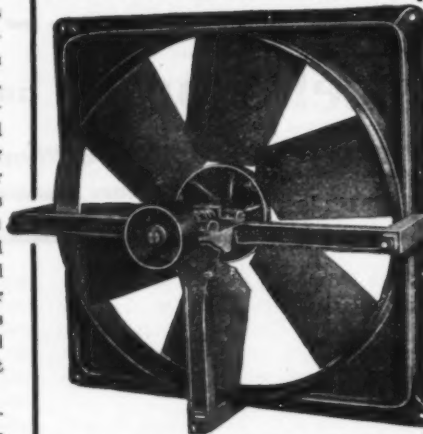
The volume of trade between the two countries and the ratio of imports to exports have been subject to many and wide fluctuations, and the trade has not been as steadily progressive in character as is usual between nations at peace with each other and closely connected in business relations, as, for example, in the case of the trade of the United States with the United Kingdom or with Germany.

The total trade between the two countries was in round numbers \$26,000,000 in 1855, \$31,000,000 in 1856, \$54,000,000 in 1857, and only \$34,000,000 in 1858. In 1872 it had advanced to \$80,000,000, and in 1874 to \$105,000,000 (the largest on record), only to recede again in 1875 to \$80,000,000. In 1878 it declined to \$68,000,000, in 1882 advanced to \$82,000,000, and in 1885 fell back to \$51,000,000. In 1893 it reached \$103,000,000, but in 1898 was only \$24,000,000, and has now, in 1903, crept back to \$84,000,000.

CLEVER EDITORIAL WORK.

The owners and publishers of The National Provisioner, New York City, the Food Trade Publishing Company, have absorbed by purchase "Cold Storage," which hereafter will be issued by them. We need hardly say that we shall look for the same class of

THE TRIUMPH EXHAUST FAN WITH MOTOR ATTACHED Also Belted Fans, sizes 14 to 96 in.



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MOTOR IS PROVIDED WITH EIGHT SPEED REGULATORS

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clever editorial work as has always marked the columns of The National Provisioner.—Trade Press List, Boston, Mass.

TOILET SOAP TRADE IN CHINA.

At Shanghai there is a heavy demand for cheap toilet goods. Some Austrian houses have established a good Chinese trade in toilet soaps done up in wrappers printed in French, with such inscriptions as "Savon a la Rose de Chine," "Reine des fleurs," etc. A French house has lately commenced to study the Chinese taste in this line in imitation of the Ger-



NEPONSET
AND
LAMINOID
INSULATING
PAPERS

C. F. W. BIRD & SON - ESTABLISHED 1817
EAST WALPOLE, MASS. - NEW YORK - CHICAGO

man firms. The experiment has met with good results, and good trade in the brand is now being established.—Oil and Colorman's Journal.

C. & G. Muller,

Speisefettfabrik, Actiengesellschaft,

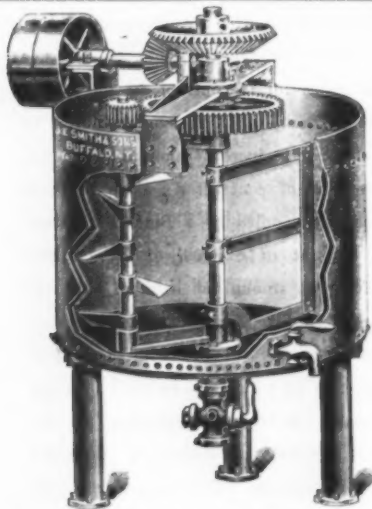
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Greatest buyers of Tallow for Food and Technical Purposes.

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LUNKENHEIMER
Steam Traps
"Every inch a trap"



IMPROVED BUFFALO LARD MIXER

Jacketed all around for cold water and steam.

Why Lard that is Not Mixed While Cooling will Not Hold Together or Keep Hard

If you will examine the lard after it is rendered and cooled off and not mixed, with a microscope, you will find this lard is a mass of seeds or kernels. Inside of the seed is oil; the outside is a white coating or shell like an egg. When this is run in pails without being mixed, the oil separates in warm weather and produces a mass of soft lard. When using a Mixer, however, while cooling, all these fine kernels are mashed or smoothed out and mixed the entire contents to one solid mass. This is what makes the lard much whiter and keeps hard longer than if not mixed. In hot weather it is best to stir in a little stirring. This cannot be done without a Mixer. Very often butchers wonder why lard made by packers is better for baking pie crusts, etc. It is because the lard has been mixed and is all one mass of lard without oily seed in. If you use a Lard Mixer, you can produce as fine a lard as anyone. The quicker lard is cooled off the better.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS, Manufacturers,
BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

WITH A GOOD LARD MIXER YOU CAN MAKE GOOD LARD SUMMER AND WINTER.

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

SIX AND THREE-QUARTER CENT BEEF

One still hears the cry of low cattle and high beef. The average scribe and reader then jumps at the packer and shoves up to him the high state of the retail market. For some reason or other ordinary live beef is very low. Well finished corn-fed beef is still high on the hoof. Most of this goes direct into the catering and the foreign trade. Carcass beef is alarmingly low—for the packer. While the cheaper beef is selling at as low as 5c. per pound in the carcass, prime native beef is fetching around 8½c. wholesale by the carcass. There is very little of this grade for sale. The great bulk of the carcass beef sold since last spring has been of the 7c. to 7½c. variety. The best evidence of that fact is found in the lump average of the big sales at large distributing centers. Take New York City, for instance, where the best prices are paid for carcass beef and the best prices are obtained for it, retail, for the consuming public. Last week one of the big Western concerns sold through its coolers in that city over 2,800,000 pounds of carcass beef at an average of 6¼c. per pound for the lot. This was sold in the ordinary way of trade to the butcher. Its price ranged from 5c. to 8½c. per pound, but 6¼c. was the average price per pound obtained for it. That looks cheap enough for any calamity howler. The other Western beef sold at about the same price. New York, therefore, paid an average of 6¼c. per pound wholesale for its beef last week, and just above that average for it for weeks and months before. In spite of this we read in the press dispatches that cattle are cheaper, and carcass beef dearer than ever. No one denies that the retail butcher has not changed his prices. But he did not change them last year when the same grade of beef was costing him an average of 9½c. per pound and live beef was costing the packer nearly 50 per cent. more than it now costs him. The retail butcher carried the public last year. He has a right to ask the public to carry him now. There was never a time in the last three or four years when so large an amount of carcass beef has been marketed for consumption at so low an average cost for it. The above figures are not guess-work. They are taken from the books and are true. New York City is an example of prices and conditions in other centers of distribution. The packer is not to blame for high meat prices. He loses money on beef every day in the week at present prices.

THEY HAUL COMMERCE

The world's maritime commerce is hauled in 29,943 steamers and 12,182 sailing ships. The former have a freight capacity of 27,183,365 tons, and the latter of 6,450,766 tons, a total of 33,643,131 tons. This great water haulage capacity is principally distributed as follows:

England	16,006,374
United States	3,611,956
Germany	3,283,247
Norway	1,653,740
France	1,622,016
Italy	1,180,335
Russia	809,648
Spain	764,447
Japan	726,818
Sweden	721,116
Holland	658,840
Denmark	581,240
Austria-Hungary	578,690
Greece	378,190
Belgium	157,040
Brazil	155,080
Turkey	154,490
Chile	103,750
Portugal	101,300
Argentine Republic	95,780

The weakest in the list, though the second largest ship owner, is the United States, whose commerce is out of all proportion to our ability for hauling it. While Britain is dependent upon us for food we are helplessly dependent upon that country for the transportation of our commerce.

THE FINANCIAL SQUEEZE ON HOGS

Something seems to have hit the hog market. Lard is low enough at present. This, however, cannot account for the present price of hogs. The secret is somewhere in range conditions. The heavy pig crop, high corn and fears of unseasonable weather naturally set in a run of heavy, rough hogs to centers. These discounted prices at once, and may have been the incentive for the downward trend of prices which even the strong domestic demand for pork did not stay. The summer pack closed on a surplus run of hogs over the same period of last year. These facts would apparently explain the hammering of hog prices in the market. We have an anomalous condition at this time. The winter packing season has set in, and the pig crop is coming forward. The roughs are all virtually in. The stock now coming are better, but at lower prices than those of the summer pack in spite of the fact that an apparent hog shortage is setting in. There are well informed men who predict 4c hogs. It is more than hinted that the swine breeder has been in the grip of the livestock and other banks which loan money on ranches and stock farms. These institutions being pressed by a tight money market are forcing the hog man to disgorge, and his herd is his quickest asset. There may be more truth than poetry in this hypothesis. The hog run is largely influenced by this financial squeeze.

COLD STORAGE AS A FACTOR

The general eating public may not be as vitally interested in the cold air proposition as the producer of perishable products or the marketer of them. The refrigerator is a harbinger of good health and of good prices where perishable products are concerned. It is a sort of clearing house for the farmer and the commission merchant. Butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and fruits find a larger market over the full twelve months of the year a more even distribution and higher average prices with the cold store between production and demand than in the old days of waste and decomposition.

There is no opportunity for a slump in prices or a deluge of products at any one period or place. Refrigerator cars relieve the local gluts and carry products far and wide to where they are most needed. The surplus of one season of game, poultry, meats or farm products are simply stored for some other season or until a better demand calls them forth. The farmer knows that his truck need not perish, and the merchant knows that his stock need not rot on his hands as long as the cold air chamber or the freezer is available for a nominal rental. Cold storage is a greater boon to the producer and to commerce than is seen at a casual glance. It has revolutionized trade.

CHEAPER AND BETTER FEED

The corn crop situation is solving itself. There is a consensus of opinion that this crop is better in quality than it was last year. The government estimates the crop at 2,313,000,000 bushels. The crop of last year was not much above this figure, but it was off in grade and ill-suited the purposes of the feeder. The official corn crop estimates for 1902 and 1903 are as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Ohio	89,000,000	121,600,000
Indiana	141,000,000	171,300,000
Illinois	320,000,000	372,400,000
Iowa	221,000,000	297,700,000
Missouri	178,000,000	264,200,000
Kansas	180,000,000	222,800,000
Nebraska	205,000,000	252,500,000
Seven States	1,334,000,000	1,702,500,000
Southern States	630,000,000	502,500,000
All other	349,000,000	318,000,000
Total, bushels	2,313,000,000	2,523,000,000

The meat trade takes hope from this fact and from the additional fact that cottonseed meal will be better, and, likely, a bit lower than it was last year. Thus there may be made cheaper and better meat for next year.

BIG THANKSGIVING FEED

New York City gave the poor 200,000 turkeys free and ate nearly 800,000 more herself. That made 1,000,000 Thanksgiving birds. It was a great day and a big feed.

The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

Published by

THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

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DR. J. H. SENNER..... President

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USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

The undertone was better, with the early market up 7c. on pork and 2@5 points on lard and ribs, with hogs 5c. higher and corn and wheat fractionally higher. There was a slightly weaker feeling almost immediately and fluctuations thereafter to the close. No additional features to those noted in our review in another part of this publication. The prices of compound lard were put down this week to 6¼c. in car lots, a decline of ¼c. Some quote 6¾c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The mills, many of them, have advanced their prices for crude, in tanks, ¼c. per gallon, with 26¼c. bid in the Southeast, and up to 27c. asked, because of the less than usual production, on the indisposition of the planters, for the present, to sell their very good volume of seed supplies. New York, however, is slackier and rather easy, on dull demands. In fact, about the only demand in New York is from the South, in buying futures of refined to hold against sales of its crude. Prime yellow, in New York, 33½c. bid and 33¾c. asked, for small lots, Nov.-Dec., and 33¾c. bid and 34c. asked for Jan.

to May. Large lots possibly could not be bought at these prices. The later months are the stronger by reason of the southern demands. The home demands for consumption of the cotton oil are remarkably moderate; the reasons are given in our review in another column, especially in connection with the compound lard consumption with, however, just this much to add, that after a careful canvass of the compound lard business we believe that it has lost fully three-eighths of the quantity it had at this time last year.

Tallow.

Market has not varied from the features in our weekly review in another column. Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., in New York, made at 4½c., and at 4¼c. there is a firm market.

Oleo Stearine.

Last sales, as noted in our weekly review, at 6c., in New York and Chicago.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$6.90; city steam, \$6.50; refined, continent, tcs., \$7.20; do., South American, tcs., \$8; do., do., kegs, \$9; compound lard, \$6.25@6.37½ car lots, chiefly 6¼c.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 21:

Chicago	48,743
Omaha	13,617
Kansas City	8,223
St. Joseph	13,003
St. Louis	19,094
Cudahy	458
Sioux City	1,039
Wichita	235
Cincinnati	2,708
Louisville	1,116
New York and Jersey City.....	9,474
Fort Worth	7,094
Detroit	1,001
Buffalo	10,625

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 21:

Chicago	89,970
Omaha	16,608
Kansas City	4,778
St. Joseph	6,948
St. Louis	6,161
Cudahy	250
Sioux City	278
Wichita	20
Cincinnati	1,311
New York and Jersey City.....	34,978
Fort Worth	375
Detroit	2,252
Buffalo	54,200

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 21:

	Week.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 21.	1902.
Chicago	102,027	6,235,928	5,598,670
Omaha	39,553	1,908,597	1,775,820
Kansas City ..	45,860	1,659,545	2,025,227
St. Joseph	31,105	1,439,788	1,476,485
St. Louis	31,652	1,257,069	1,154,000
Cudahy	20,880	439,319	371,500
Sioux City	12,197	393,586	656,070
Ottumwa	15,300	433,624	455,621
Cedar Rapids ..	9,389	342,404	354,800
Wichita	8,125	299,419	100,150
Nebraska City..	6,734	158,467	140,800
Bloomington ...	1,796	61,040	72,150
Cincinnati	15,379		
Louisville	8,300		
Indianapolis ...	29,344		
N. Y. & J. City.	40,974		
Ft. Worth	3,058		
Detroit	9,184		
Buffalo	64,640		

TEXAS COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

Oil market remains a waiting one. Quiet but firm at 25c. for November and December, with very light trading. Mills do not seem inclined to push sales nor buyers purchases. Meal quiet, \$21 f. o. b. Galveston for export; linters good demand, 3%@4c., according to quality; hulls \$3.50 to \$4 to feeders. Seed more freely offered at \$12 to \$13 f. o. b. stations and mills. Memphis closing yesterday quotes prime crude 27c.; New Orleans, do., 26½c.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

CASEIN GLUE.

A strong and penetrating glue, resistant toward moisture, is made by mixing 50 to 60 parts of dry casein, 20 parts of sodium phosphate, 10 parts of sodium sulphite and 20 to 30 parts of dry lime, quick or slaked.

MAKING AVAILABLE PHOSPHATES.

Twenty grams of ground rock and 20 grams of nitre cake are mixed to a thin paste with water. After standing four weeks, with constant agitation, the available phosphate is found to constitute 55.43 per cent. of the total phosphate present. All the available phosphate is soluble in water, and amounts to 6.89 per cent. of the product (calculated to P_2O_5), the total amount of phosphoric anhydride being 12.43 per cent.—Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HORN FROM RAW HIDE.

Raw hide, prepared as for tanning, is soaked for about two days in a solution (about 5 per cent.) of glue, gelatine or fish glue, rendered very fluid by long heating or addition of acid, and then dried. It is then immersed for thirty-six hours in very dilute aluminum chloride solution or other tanning agent, dried and pressed. It may also, before or after this treatment, be loaded with nitrocellulose by soaking it in collodion dissolved in glacial acetic acid.

VARNISH FROM PETROLEUM AND GLUE.

A varnish drying more quickly than that obtained by boiling linseed oil can be prepared by boiling petroleum along with glue until a brownish scum is formed. The glue does not dissolve, but commences to decompose, and the product of this decomposition imparts to the petroleum the properties mentioned above. The product obtained in this manner serves as the basis of the manufacture of a series of varnishes, which, by the addition of clear or colored resins, may be used for grounding or as a paint.

The transformation of the petroleum entails the consumption of at least 10 per cent of

glue, but the amount of resin added after boiling and filtration may be varied at will. The addition of 50 per cent. of resin, for instance, is said to furnish a highly consistent varnish at a low cost.—Oil and Colorman's Jour.

SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER.

Leather or raw hide, preferably scraps and cuttings, are placed in a disintegrator, the resulting powder is boiled or steamed to a pasty mass, which may then be bleached or mixed with pigments, with salt and alum, with zinc sulphate, with a solution of gum lac, or with such materials as finely-divided cork, according to the special nature of the material to be imitated, and then strongly compressed in a mold and dried.—Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.

MANUFACTURE OF MILK POWDER.

The composition of the milk is, in the first place, so regulated that it contains a sufficient quantity of mineral matter of the kind most desirable for yielding a good milk powder. This is done by adding calcium salts, e. g., the citrate or phosphate in quantity up to 0.1 per cent. of the milk treated. Mono-orthophosphate is added, according to whether the milk is acid or alkaline in reaction to litmus paper. From 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. of non-crystalline sugar is also added, and the evaporation to dryness is carried out at a temperature below 75 degrees C.—Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.

EXPERIMENTS IN COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

Cold storage butter is of particular interest at this season, and some experiments which have recently been made by the government go to show the possibility which the freezer affords in the keeping of this important domestic article of commerce. On June 16, 1902, a tub of renovated butter was put in cold storage and the other day it was taken out. In order that there might be an impartial judgment in the case, nearly a dozen different butter merchants were called in to make

Strong Points

EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS

are open meshed without being jointed. Meshes cannot be forced apart. Admits plenty of light and air on all sides. Top is protected from dust. Will not burn, easy to clean, easy kept clean.

Built in units. Made to fit any sized space. Send space and we'll send estimates.

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a trial of its quality. It is stated that every one who examined it graded it as high-grade held firsts. The triers were much astonished when told that the butter had been in the freezer for nearly a year and a half. It is tirely satisfied with the experiment, and it certainly was demonstrated that if the quality of renovated butter was what it should be when cold-stored and then carried at the proper temperature that it would keep as well as creamery.

Another instance is reported of butter which had been kept for several years at a temperature of about 10 degrees below zero, and when taken out of the freezer the most critical experts failed to find any deterioration in quality, nor had there been any shrinkage in bulk. It would seem that low temperatures, even below zero, give most satisfactory results in keeping butter. Of course, the main essential in this case, as in all others, is that the goods should be of prime quality when they are put in cold storage.

INSOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID IN SUPERPHOSPHATE.

The usual double superphosphate contains 4-6 per cent. of phosphoric acid, which is only soluble to the extent of 50 per cent. in citrate solution. Since considerable value is attributed to these kinds of phosphoric acid, a product can be prepared from double superphosphate containing 0.24 per cent. of phosphoric acid soluble in water, 18.22 per cent. of phosphoric acid soluble in citrate solution, and 25.13 per cent. of total phosphoric acid. From experiments it is concluded that the portion of phosphoric acid in double superphosphate which is insoluble in water cannot be compared with phosphoric acid soluble in water. In soils poor in phosphoric acid the insoluble phosphoric acid has only from one-half to one-third the manurial effect of soluble phosphoric acid.

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Automatic Injectors
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A MINORATE force will separate a joint which has been made with Dixon's Pipe Joint Compound, but a broken wrench is the result of using red lead. Ask for Booklet No. 11. Jersey City, N. J.
DIXON

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
 Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
 West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

GROWING A NEW KIND OF LAMB.

The production of a lamb without mutton form and mutton characteristics is an important feature in the feeding business in New Zealand. The quality of the animal to be fed counts as strongly in the feeding of lambs as in the feeding of cattle or pigs. It is, therefore, not only important but necessary that strict attention be given to the breeding of lambs of inherent feeding qualities for mutton. The higher the mutton property possessed in both sire and dam the better the lamb will be as a mutton subject.

In other words, the strictly mutton breeds of sheep are infinitely superior to the grades and crosses of indiscriminate breeding. The full bloods, however, are not always available; they have a twofold purpose, that of breeding stock first and that of mutton production second.

The first consideration is to attend to the matter of growing early spring feed. Unless this is done there is little chance of rearing lambs suitable for the London trade. Another important consideration is the milk-producing qualities of the ewes to be bred from.

If the ewe flock are light or inferior milkers it is almost impossible to produce a good, growthy, fat lamb, no matter how much feed is given, or how good the quality and careful the feeding may be. The ewe reared on high country, of large size and rugged constitution, is almost certain to be a good mother, a good feeder herself, and impart into her offspring the rustling qualities bred into her by a life on the hills. Lambs the product of such ewes and a good pure-bred Shropshire ram will give the cheapest basis for operating the lamb industry.

Swift & Company



138-154 Ninth Street, JERSEY CITY

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers
 For Export and Local Trade

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT'S NEW CEILING RACK.

The illustration herewith shows the new patented adjustable nickel-plated ceiling rack made by the G. V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., of St. Louis, New York, Denver, Buenos Aires and Frankfort.

These racks are of a new pattern and entirely new in construction as the illustration shows, and differ from any other ceiling racks on the market.

The ceiling bracket is made of malleable iron of an elegant design and very rigid, doing away with all braces heretofore used.

The hangers are of "T" iron, on which malleable brackets are riveted to hold the rails, and can be lowered or raised 12 inches in ceiling brackets to suit, as shown by the notches in the illustration.

When the desired height of rails is obtained they are fastened by a set screw in the ceiling bracket, making them solid and rigid.

The rails are locked in the brackets and cannot jump out when in use, but can be taken off instantly like the regular nickel plated wall meat racks.

No. 3 will fit 12-ft. ceiling, and furnished with three rails or less.

No. 4 will fit 13-ft. ceiling, and furnished with three rails or less.

No. 5 will fit 14-ft. ceiling, and furnished with four rails or less.

No. 6 will fit 15-ft. ceiling, and furnished with four rails or less.

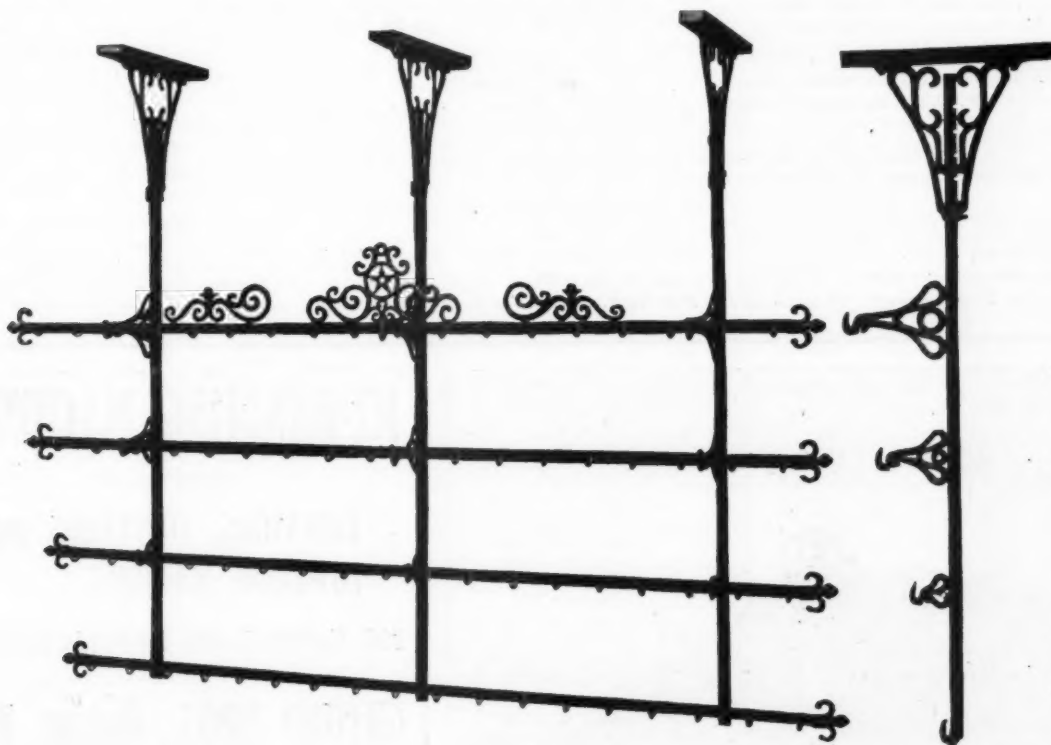
No. 7 will fit 16-ft. ceiling, and furnished with four rails or less.

When ordering state style desired, length and how many rails. It is also necessary to order by number, in order to get the correct length of hanger for your ceiling. Say, for instance, you want a ceiling rack as shown in illustration for 14-ft. ceiling, your order should read:

1 Brecht's nickel plated ceiling rack, Style "B," No. 5, 4 rails, 10 ft. long.

The lower rail is hung 5 ft. 6 in. from the floor, but can be raised three, six, nine or twelve inches.

The company also manufactures a style "C" ceiling rack, with two light rails on top and two lower heavy rails to be used for heavy



The hangers with brackets can be taken out from ceiling brackets by unscrewing one set screw, and the entire rack can be taken apart or put together in a very few minutes.

All the parts are either malleable iron or steel, highly finished in quadruple nickel plate throughout.

The ceiling brackets are provided with yellow pine strips and are ready to fasten to ceiling joists and all rails have Brecht patented detachable hooks.

This ceiling rack is style "B," intended for piece meats only, and furnished with not less than two rails and not more than four, but can be made any length desired. The illustration shows rack 10 ft. long, with three hangers and four rails.

The company does not make curved or arched rails on its ceiling racks, but only in straight lengths, as shown in cut. The brackets extend over each other 4 inches, the top one projecting 12 inches from hanger.

No. 1 will fit 10-ft. ceiling, and furnished with two rails or less.

No. 2 will fit 11-ft. ceiling, and furnished with two rails or less.

meats such as quarters, etc., and also ceiling rack style "A," having only one rail, intended to hang over counter or in window for display of small piece meats, poultry, etc.

This is one of the latest practical devices that Brecht's have gotten out and have just been put on the market, and they already find an enormous sale for them, as they can be fastened securely to any ceiling and taken apart again in a few minutes.

LUNKENHEIMER'S PARIS BRANCH.

The Lunkenheimer Company, Cincinnati, O., has opened a branch office at 24 Boulevard Voltaire, Paris, France, where a complete stock of goods will be carried. The Continental trade in brass and iron steam specialties and engineering appliances enjoyed by this company has reached such proportions as to make this step imperative. It is but another indication of the favor in which Lunkenheimer products are held.

LONDON'S SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are in the great city of London 361 slaughterhouses of all kinds. Of these the licenses of 336 have been renewed and some of the others have been simply held up. A few permits were killed. These abattoirs—most of them mere shambles—are distributed as follows over the conglomerate city:

Battersea, 7, all renewed.
Bermondsey, 3, all renewed.
Bethnel Green, 6, all renewed.
Camberwell, 16, all renewed.
Chelsea, 6, all renewed.
Finsbury, 5, all renewed.
Fulham, 5, all renewed.
Greenwich, 7, all renewed.
Deptford, 29, all renewed.
Hammersmith, 12, all renewed.
Hampstead, 5, all renewed.
Kensington, 12, all renewed.
Lewisham, 17, all renewed.
Paddington, 8, all renewed.

Marylebone, 11, all renewed.
Southwark, 7, all renewed.
Stepney, 12, all renewed.
Stoke Newington, 8, all renewed.
Westminster, 1, all renewed.
Woolwich, 11, all renewed.
Holborn, 2, all renewed.
Islington, 40, one rejected.
Lambeth, 30, two rejected.
Poplar, 20, one rejected.
St. Pancras, 21, all renewed.
Shoreditch, 15, all renewed.
Wandsworth, 22, two held up.

It will be seen from the above that the old order of things is being maintained in London. Not many of the shambles have been forced out or gone out of business and there seems to have been no consolidations to speak of. The action of the licensing board seems to indicate that the present abattoirs in London are satisfactory from a residential and health point of view.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

CORPORATION NEWS.

Sodus Creamery Company, Wolcott, N. Y., will begin the making of cheese next summer. A new plant will be installed.

Eastern Condensed Milk Company, Reading, Pa., will increase capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Reliable Dairy Company, Dubuque, Ia., capital \$10,000. Thomas Buckingham, Sidney H. Walsh and others incorporators.

Galesburg Co-operative Creamery Company, Galesburg, Wis.; capital, \$5,000. L. R. Schumaker, John Jacobson and others, incorporators.

Miller-Rasmussen Ice Company, Green Bay, Wis.; capital, \$10,000. John C. Miller, Frederick Miller and others, incorporators.

Union Refrigerator Transit Company, Louisville, Ky., has reduced its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$50,000. The officials of the company found that the heavier capitalization was not necessary to the business.

Bee Hive Hygienic Ice Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$140,000. Louis Schnibbe, George H. Wads and others are directors.

Norfolk Ice Company, Norfolk, Va.; capital, \$25,000 to \$300,000. George W. Day, president.

Co-operation Ice & Fuel Company, South Bend, Ind.; capital, \$7,000.

Bentonville Ice & Cold Storage Company, Bentonville, Ark., has changed its name to

Bentonville Cold Storage & Milling Company and increased its capital to \$50,000. D. W. Peel, J. C. Knott and others, incorporators.

Chief Lake Creamery Company, Chief Lake, Mich.; capital, \$3,500. O. C. Moen and others, incorporators.

Middle River Creamery Company, Middle River, In.; capital, \$18,000. G. H. Sawyer and others, incorporators.

Horicon Dairy Company, Oak Grove, Wis.; capital, \$2,000. J. W. Pluck and others.

Long Island Milk Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; capital, \$12,000. H. L. Carey, F. L. Case and others, incorporators.

Home Ice Company, McKeesport, Pa., has been incorporated by John A. Stinner, Henry J. Meyer and others.

Lime City Creamery Company, Toledo, O., has purchased the plants and equipments of the Milan Creamery Company, Milan, Mich., which operated plants in Milan, Azalia and Dundee, Mich. Ora Deland will be general manager.

NEW PLANTS.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Talladego Ice Works, owned by G. B. Hiatt, are being improved. Five thousand dollars will be expended.

Middletown, Conn.—O. H. Reynolds will build a new ice house.

Springfield, Mass.—William M. Shaylor is building an ice house.

New York, N. Y.—Takata & Co. are ship-

ping a 2½-ton refrigerating machine to Japan.

Mansfield, Mo.—A stock company has been organized and a creamery will be erected.

Sheldon, Vt.—Francis Batchelder & Co., of Boston, Mass., will build a creamery.

Pueblo, Colo.—B. Ruhlin will build an ice plant for the Butchers' Association.

New Haven, Conn.—Edson F. Woods has purchased land and will build large ice houses.

Scottsdale, Pa.—The Consumers' Brewing Company will build ice houses.

Oakland, Cal.—The Los Angeles Brewing Company will build an ice plant.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Cataract Ice Company will build an ice plant.

Sandusky, O.—George Knapp will build a cold storage plant.

Clinton, Ill.—A packinghouse and cold storage plant will be built.

Decatur, Tex.—A flour mill will be built and an ice plant will be erected to run in connection therewith.

Mansfield, Mo.—A co-operative creamery company has been organized and a plant will be erected.

Buena Park, Cal.—Pacific Creamery Company is installing new machinery.

Little Falls, Wis.—Cataract Creamery Company; capital, \$4,500. John W. Hanke, Jasper Johnson and others, incorporators.

Chicago, Ill.—Jefferson Ice Company will build an immense ice house, to cover six acres and have a capacity of 500,000 tons.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A sanitary milk company has been formed with \$50,000 capital, and a plant will be built.

Denver, Colo.—Littleton Creamery Company will build \$50,000 plant.



ICE-HANDLING MACHINERY

CONSISTING OF

ELEVATORS, CONVEYORS and
LOWERING MACHINES

FOR NATURAL AND MANUFACTURED ICE

GIFFORD BROS., Hudson, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1814

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**GIANT
INSULATING
PAPERS**



...Standard for Eighteen Years...

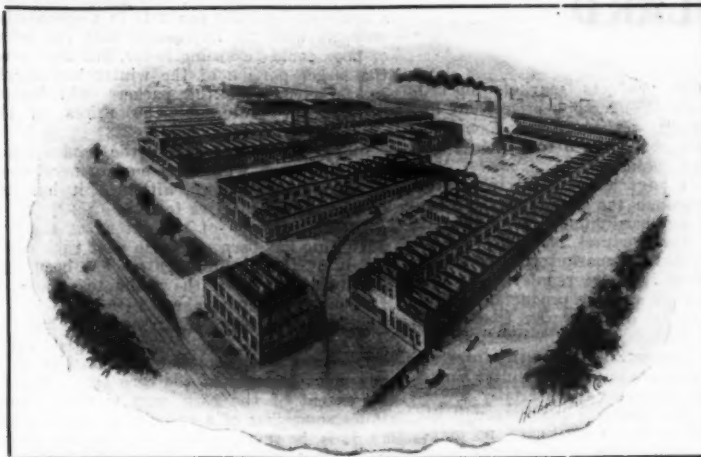
Positively Superior to all other Insulating
Materials. Permanent Insulation Ensured.

Sole Manufacturers

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY

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188-190 Madison Street

100 William Street,
New York



Henry Vogt Machine Co.

**ICE and REFRIGER-
ATING MACHINERY**

Louisville, Kentucky.

Ilwaco, Wash.—John Kiernan will build packing and cold storage plant.

Ilwaco, Wash.—Vendsysel Packing Company will build packing and cold storage plant.

Pontiac, Mich.—Pittmans & Dean Ice Company, of Detroit, Mich., will build new ice houses.

South Amboy, N. J.—Swan Hill Ice Company will build large ice house.

Bartow, Fla.—Crystal Ice Works will build a packing and cold storage plant.

Cartersville, Ga.—Gilreath Company will build an ice plant.

FRESH AND REFRIGERATOR EGGS.

Fresh eggs are high; refrigerators have advanced in sympathy and come out freely. It is estimated that about 135,000 cases are in the New York and Jersey City coolers. In Chicago, the estimate is about 165,000 cases in cold storage; in Boston, 10,917 cases came out, leaving 83,395 cases, as compared with 123,984 cases at same date last year. Receipts in New York this week 29,875 cases, as against 34,975 same week last year.

Prices New York, Nov. 26: nearby fresh, 33c.; Western fresh, 31@32c.; refrigerator, firsts, 25@26c.; do., seconds, 23½@24½c.; do., thirds, 22@23c.; dirties, 20@22c.

Boston: Nearby fresh, 32@34c.; refrigerators, 24@25c.

Philadelphia, 31@32c.; refrigerator, firsts, 24c.; do., seconds, 21@23c.

Chicago: Fresh, 30c.; refrigerator, 23@24c.

FRESH AND COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

There has been improvement in the market this week. Creamery extras have advanced to 24½c.; firsts sold 22@24c. Receipts for the week were moderate. Cold store stock, creamery extras, advanced 1c.

Prices in New York Nov. 27.—Creamery extras, 24½c.; firsts, 22@24c.; held extras,

22½@23c.; firsts, 21@21½c.; seconds, 18@19½c.; dairy, 20@21c.; seconds, 17@19c.; Western factory held, 15@16c.; packing stock held, 14@15c. Receipts for week, 28,917; previous week, 27,976.

Boston did not respond to the rise in New York. Prices quoted were: Creamery, 22½@23c.; held extras, 21½@22c.; cold store stock was reduced by 8,867 tubs, leaving 263,139 tubs in the coolers, as compared with 220,410 for same date last year.

In Philadelphia prices were a shade lower than New York. Creamery extra, 23½@24c. Storage butter came out freely. In Chicago prices were about the same as in Philadelphia.

HOW POULTRY SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR COLD STORAGE.

This is the cold storage season for poultry, and especially for turkeys. Between this date and the middle of January great quantities will find their way into the freezers. As to the preparation of the bird for the freezers, it will not be amiss at this time to give the result of experiments which have been made, to determine the most approved and satisfactory method in getting the bird ready to be frozen.

Only the finest stock should be selected.

The birds should be dry picked.

If the stock is to be packed it must be absolutely dry and cold when placed in the cases.

Where outside temperature is low enough, the best results are obtained by the natural freezing, but care must be taken that the birds are protected from the wind during the process. In localities and at seasons where natural cold cannot be used the stock may be put directly into the freezing room of the cold store and frozen either singly or packed in cases.

Cases should be made of well-seasoned planed lumber, 1 inch thick.

For old tom turkeys the size of the case is 36 x 22 x 18 inches, and for young toms 36 x 22 x 15 inches.

For geese, ducks and chickens the size is 30 x 20 and about 10 inches, or deep enough to allow for two layers. These boxes should be of ½-inch lumber.

Two layers should be packed in each case. Turkeys with backs up and legs outstretched, old toms, young toms and hens should be packed separately. Never pack old and young in the same case.

Geese, ducks and chickens should have the breast down on the bottom layer and up on the top layer. Each case should be plainly marked on the outside with a description of its contents.

When stock is frozen outdoors in cases and the temperature is below zero, the cases may be filled at once, but if above zero only one layer will be frozen at a time. No packing material should be used. When frozen solid the stock should be immediately placed in cold storage.

When the poultry is to be frozen in cold storage, the cases may be filled and placed in the freezer, but a slat in the side of the box should be left off until the stock is frozen; the lower the temperature and quicker the freezing the better the result.

In cold storage the cases should be separated so as to allow a free circulation of air.

Excellent results in freezing the poultry have been found by putting birds separately into the coolers and then packing after it is frozen. In some instances it is not packed until ready for market, when it may be shipped in straw if the weather is cold enough. In handling large lots which must be sent long distances and then be placed in cold storage, it has been found to be better to pack the goods in cases before freezing.

AMERICAN LINDE REFRIGERATION CO.

Head Office, 120-122 Liberty St., N. Y.

301 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

MANUFACTURERS OF **ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY** AND OF THE NEW

AMERICAN-LINDE-PATENT AIR COOLER FOR CHILLING AND COOLING

Guaranteed: Dry Rooms, Quicker Chilling and Less Shrinkage

For further information apply to above offices

AMERICAN-LINDE-PATENT CONDENSOR

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Generally Lower Prices Under Increased Hog Receipts—Stocks Beginning to Accumulate—Widening Speculation in January and May Options.

The receipts of hogs this week were of that increasing volume that there was borne out the indication, as noted in our previous review, of the beginning period for a much larger marketing of hogs.

It was also clear a few days since that just as soon as the hog supply was moved forward freely that the product markets would become weaker. The lower priced product markets through the week was wholly through the hog supply influence.

However larger the hog supplies now are daily at the packing centres, markedly in excess of any number received before at any period in weeks, our impression is that next month will show a generally freer movement forward of the hog supply, and that the packing then will be at least of ordinary winter volume.

That the packers, as well, expect much more material supplies of hogs next month, would seem to be clear from some disposition they have shown this week to hedge, in selling the products with greater freedom for future deliveries, and notwithstanding their declining prices, as against their belief that hogs will rule even lower in price.

The declining tendency in the prices of the products has been steady each day. Last Saturday all of the products closed about 7 points lower. On Monday the break was 20@22 for pork, and 12 to 17 points for lard and ribs. On Tuesday there was the moderate yielding all around of 5 to 7 points. On

Wednesday the products markets opened fairly firm, with stronger hog prices, but almost immediately weakened, and soon sold off 12 to 15 for pork, and 5 to 7 points for lard. Thursday (holiday).

The prices of hogs had yielded in a substantial way through the period of their enlarged marketing, hardly more so, however, than those of the products markets. While many of the provision market traders think there should now be more regularity to the prices of both hogs and the products, for the near future, or in other words that they have gone low enough for the present, yet it is apparent that essentially the entire interest believes that the more important winter packing will be laid down at a materially lower cost, and that the products markets will at length sympathize in the weakness, no matter how more regular the developments may be over both the hog and products markets for a few days.

There is at least very little chance of a decided improvement in prices for the near future, although we are not looking, at least for a few days, for material added weakness to the situation, however slightly lower it may be.

That the "shorts," some of them, have taken the products markets this week to cover their contracts has been observed both on foreign and home account. And at the same time we think that there has been some investment demand at the prices on the part of the outsiders at the inside prices of the week. Nevertheless many outsiders are keeping short on the market, and as taking their cue from the selling of packers and the prospective supplies of hogs.

Buying that has been done, and the commission houses West have had a larger number of orders for investment for the January and May options, has come in some degree

from interests that are selling hogs and have a desire to hold the products in a speculative way, as with the impression that the prices of hogs could be swung lower, but that after the larger portion of the winter hog supply is marketed, that the packers will be interested in protecting the prices of the products.

Indeed the speculation in the products has been this week wider and more general than in some weeks before, although it has not been of old time active form.

The uncertainty of the extent of the hog marketing has been shown in that each day's supply at the packing centres has been materially larger than the estimates made of it twenty-four hours ahead.

That corn is being fed freely and that the hogs are likely to come forward of good average weight seems probable from the slow movement forward of the corn crop. Indeed the extent of the corn crop marketed continues somewhat of a surprise to many traders. It is, however, understood that the farmers are not willing to sell the corn freely at the current prices, and that they claim that they can get more for the corn through feeding it, even considering the late lower prices for hogs. And there is little doubt but that there is a good, full live stock supply back in the country to feed.

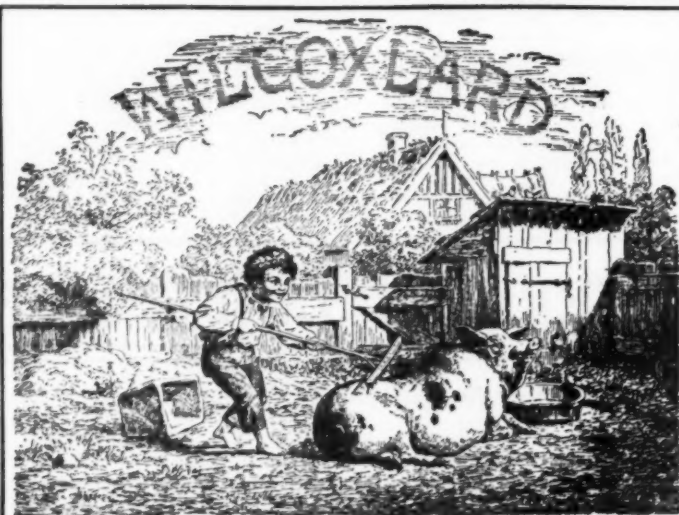
The late very small stocks of pork and lard are being lightly added to; however, from a point of statistical positions of the products, supplies and demands, there would be no occasion for further relaxation of views over prices. This, however, would not count in the event of a large marketing of hogs. Indeed the smaller the stock the better position packers have to proceed against the hog market. There is a fair prospect that by the beginning of the year the general supplies of products will be of sufficient volume to admit of a prompt filling of general buying orders that at present is difficult to accomplish. It is especially hard to get lard and pork, just now, for prompt delivery on their greatly narrowed stocks.

The W. J. WILCOX Lard and Refining Co.

New York,
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
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Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Felts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
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Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
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The export demands for future deliveries have been of rather more importance latterly, especially for lard, but more for near deliveries to protect some recognized need for consumption, and not with the usual view, for this time of the year, to stock up freely ahead. With the consignments and making deliveries upon maturing contracts, however, the lard shipments especially are of liberal volume, and the larger packing goes out so freely that the stock of the lard rests about as it was at the beginning of the month.

The home consumption of both meats and lard is wider and of larger volume than in last year at this time, because, first, hog meats are upon a good competing basis for consumption with other meats, including poultry, and further that lard is now upon a much more attractive buying basis than usual, and is getting more of its ordinary demand, and which was lost last year by the then high prices.

The weight of the hogs at Chicago last week had increased to 233 lbs. (227 lbs. previous week) last year, corresponding week, 222 lbs.; previous year, 217 lbs.

In New York there has been a little more business with English shippers in western steam lard, of which about 1,250 tcs. have been taken on p. t. with, at this writing, 690, cost and freight quoted. The city steam is closely bought up by the lard refiners at \$6.50 to \$6.75, chiefly at \$6.50. The refined lard business with the Continent is of fair volume at the easy prices. Compound lard is selling very moderately, with 6¼@6½, quoted for car lots. Mess pork is wanted moderately for export at \$13 to \$13.75; family pork in better demand, quoted at \$17@17.50; of short clear pork sales of 300 barrels at \$13.25 to \$15. In city meats there is an easy market for bellies, which are in better supply; sales of 75,000 pounds, pickled bellies at 10 for 12 lbs. av., 9 for 14 lbs. av., and 10½ for 10 lbs. av., and smokers; 4,500 pickled shoulders sold at 5¼@6, and 3,500 pickled hams, 10½@11½.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,370 bbls. pork; 15,568,932 lbs. lard; 12,737,986 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 1,894 bbls. pork; 10,018,324 lbs. lard; 11,439,355 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—The market is rather slack, with absence of English demand; barely sustained prices. City extra India mess, \$15.50 to \$17; barreled, mess, \$9; packet, \$10; family, \$11.50.

HOG HEAVEN.

W. W. Slon, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y., and son of the vice-president of the Buffalo General Electric Company, has established a model hog farm near Fort Worth, Tex. He calls the place Sloanhurst. Mr. Sloan intends to make the spot a hog's paradise and hopes to reap a handsome profit from the sale of his swine to the big local packing houses.

BAD CONDITION OF SEED MEAL.

In a communication to The National Provisioner Col. Robert Gibson, Secretary of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, says: "I regret to have to again call attention to complaints of exporters about the condition of some of the meal shipments for export, and advise the mills to be more careful in packing and sewing their sacks, which will save a great deal of trouble both to exporters and the mills."

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The general market closed quiet the latter part of last week, though it opened somewhat firmer on Monday, with fractional advances on certain classes of stock, the firmness continuing into the middle of the week despite a general inactivity. We quote:

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS.—Are increasing in slaughter, though the general call cannot be said to be active. It is the outside price for October natives. The general demand is indifferent.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—Cannot be said to be an active factor. Late salting sold late in the week at 9¼ and are still held at the price, though the present supply is generous.

COLORADO STEERS.—Last week closed dull on Colorados at 9. They advanced fractionally the early part of the week and are now nominally held at 9¼.

TEXAS STEERS.—A general indisposition to meet prices characterized the situation the latter part of last week. On Saturday, however, substantial sales were effected at a fractional advance. A comparatively large volume of business was done at prices varying from 8¼ to 10¼, according to weight, quality and selection. Texas remains firm at this writing, with one packed demanding 11 for first selection.

NATIVE COWS.—November salting are readily salable at 9¼ with the views of holders at 9½. Bids do not exceed the inside figure.

BRANDED COWS.—Late November branded are being held at 8½, though the views of buyers are ¼ cent below the figure.

BULLS.—Are an indifferent feature and naturally in easy tendency.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market has strengthened on buffs, a general advance of ¼ cent having taken place, despite the fact that receipts are increasing. Buyers contend however that the advance is based on a "rock of sand." We quote:

NO. 1 BUFFS.—The general market has toned up a number of thousand hides, having moved at 8¼, though many buyers claim that the advance is an unhealthy one. General bids at this writing are not above the even money.

NO. 1 EXTREMES.—25 to 40 lbs. are well sustained at 8¼, with a cent less for twos. The call is very active.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Have sold at 8½@7½. The call is not especially active.

HEAVY COWS.—Are well sustained and have moved in a small way at 8¼@7¼ for early future shipment.

BULLS.—Range from 7¼ to 7½, according to selection.

CALFSKINS.—Good countries are firmly held at 11¼, with little disposition on the part of holders to sell at the price.

NO. 1 KIPS.—15 to 25 lbs. are held at 10¼@10½.

DEACONS.—Range from 60 to 80.

SLUNKS.—30@40c.

HORSE HIDES.—Supplies are limited and readily salable at \$3.50 for No. 1 quality.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packer market is well sustained and sold up at the current schedule. There is a paucity of supply in the country market, with stocks well sold up. We quote: Packer pelts, 95@1.10; country pelts, 65@90; packer lambs, 90@1.10.

BOSTON.

General conditions continue rather quiet, though Buffs are rather firmer in sympathy with Western conditions. Tanners continue their conservative policy and are buying only to satisfy present needs.

PHILADELPHIA.

General trade is rather slow, a condition naturally coincident with the holiday season.

We quote: City steers, 9c.; country steers, 8½c.; city cows, 8@8¼c.; country cows, 7½@7¾c.; bulls, 7c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—The city slaughter market is quiet with no sales of consequence to report. The country market is quiet in the face of prohibitive demands on the part of country dealers. We quote: City steers, 60 lbs. up, 10c.; city butt brands, 60 lbs. up, 9c.; city side brands, 60 lbs. up, 9c.; city cows, 8½@9c.; city bulls, 8@8¼c.; horse hides, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market closed quiet last week, but opened firm with fractional advances on Monday. While the firmness continues up to the present writing, the general demand has fallen off. The European demand is less strong, and the supply so ample as to result in reduced prices. The country contemporary is stronger, and sales have been made at fractional advances which are claimed by buyers to be of an unhealthy nature. It is further claimed that the cold weather is naturally increasing receipts, and that the trend should not naturally be upward. Boston, Philadelphia and New York taken as a whole are quiet, although the Eastern buff situation has naturally gained some tone in sympathy with Western conditions.

CONGRESSMAN GREENE ON HIDE DUTY.

Congressman Wm. S. Greene, of the 14th Massachusetts district, has this to say on the hide duty question:

"This duty becomes a part of the existing law, notwithstanding the opposition of the shoe manufacturing interests of New England. As to the prospects for relief in the 58th Congress, it is practically impossible to determine. The membership will be increased in number by 27, besides there are numerous changes. The question of the repeal of the duty on hides, like all other questions affecting the tariff law, will be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for consideration and report. I shall give it careful consideration and shall endeavor to vote as may seem wise and proper at that time."

ABSORPTION OF HIDE BY NON-TANNINS.

The indications obtained in the laboratory of the value of given tanning materials often fail to agree with the practical results obtained in the tan yard. For some part of this difference the nature of the tannery water is responsible. A further explanation is that some constituents which are returned in analysis as non-tannins, exercise some hitherto unknown action in the tan-pit.

The non-tannins of pine-bark, chestnut-bark and sumac become partially assimilated, playing the part after a time of tannins.

Variation in "total matters fixed by hide," due to action of non-tannins, expressed in grms., fixed per 100 of original "total soluble extract" by contact with hide substance:

	First analysis.	After 7 days.	After 21 days.	After 35 days.
Chestnut bark.....	70.25	67.28	66.61	....
Pine bark.....	83.39	85.33	85.64	85.91
Sumac	57.61	58.83	61.11	61.08

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The market has held very steady at the Eastern points this week, and seems to be fairly well maintained at the West at the decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ c. quoted there in the previous week.

There is not especial life to trading at the West, and accumulations are beginning there, although there is not, as yet, any especial burdensome holding there. But the West seems to be influenced a little, so far as concerns the appearance of demands, which are of a conservative order, by the lower lard market. The reasoning is by the Western consumers that if lard favors buyers in a more radical way, and which depends upon the possibilities of hog supplies or through efforts of the packers to take the hogs in upon a more favorable packing basis, that the compound makers will want tallow ever less freely; therefore, that the soapmakers might have the market more than at present possible in their own hands. There is no question but that all consumers are looking for beef fat markets more in their favor with the new year, or some time in it. The difference of opinion now is as to whether the nearer future developments are likely to exhibit situations materially more than at present in the buyers' favor.

However slack the markets would seem to be at the West, it is quite certain that there is a good degree of confidence at the Eastern markets, as is shown in the takings of about 300 tierces city for December delivery at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the fact that about 500 tierces, about 42-43 titre, of especially good color, have been taken in Philadelphia as high as $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The supplies at the Eastern markets have steadily cleaned up. It is because the markets at the East are helped by export demand for the better grade of the tallow rather than the soapmakers here are at all brisk buyers

that the Eastern market prices are so well supported.

Yet, despite the conservative demands of the soapmakers, the melters in New York keep fairly well sold up of their productions. There is no especial accumulation of city hogsheads, which is quoted still at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Edible meets with a moderate demand, and is quoted at $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to quality, with sales of 400 tcs. at $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for out of town made and $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for city.

The London sale on Wednesday showed 3d. decline for beef and 6d. decline for mutton, with 500 casks sold out of 1,250 casks offered.

Country made is at very regular prices, and is taken up well, with sales of 375,000 pounds for the week at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c., as to quality, chiefly at $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. There are, of course, nice lots approaching edible in quality bringing up to $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market continued slack until a decline was made to 6c. The large compound makers felt that they should get the stearine even cheaper than the late $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. prices. The compound lard business is very moderate, and the compound makers are not at all hurried by the condition of business in the compounds in taking the stearine. Nevertheless, the pressers do not care to further recede in views over prices, and most of them had been storing their makes, although now a few of them are selling at 6c. in New York and Chicago. Some of the pressers seem to feel that if 42@43 titre tallow brings $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., as was the case at a near market this week, that some of the candle makers may take a little interest in buying the oleo stearine at its current prices. The bids here or in Chicago had not been above 6c. for a few days for the stearine. The sales later were 100,000 pounds in New York at 6c., and 500,000 pounds in Chicago at 6c.

LARD STEARINE.—It would be hard, probably, to get over $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. for Western, and city is quoted at about $8\frac{3}{4}$ c., with hardly material demand.

LARD OIL.—Easing up in price on lower cost lard. Not much demand. City quoted at about 60c. for prime.

CORN OIL.—Some business for export at easy prices. Car lots quoted at $\$3.30$ @ $\$3.40$ and job lots at $\$3.50$.

GREASE.—The slight advance of last week is firmly held without material increase of demand, but by reason of steady tallow markets. Yellow is quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bone and house, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "B" white, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "A" white, at $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ 5 c.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is more doing with exporters, with a steady market. Yellow is quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c., and white at $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ 5 c.

OLEO OIL.—The butterine business in Rotterdam is very moderate, yet the moderate importations of the oil there are well taken care of. The market prices hold steady. Rotterdam quotes at 43 florins. New York quotes choice, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; prime, $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; low grade, $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. Neutral lard is beginning to be in little better supply; it is held at old prices, but buyers have withdrawn. Any quotations must be considered nominal. Spot lots in New York, 11 @12c. asked; Chicago, December, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Maintains a steady line of prices on fair jobbing demands. City pressers quote 20 cold test at 97 @ 98 c.; 30 cold test at 85 @ 86 c.; 40 cold test at 67c.; prime at 53 @ 54 c.; dark at 46c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Has more attention of foreign buyers, with about late prices quoted.

PALM OIL.—Business is limited here on small stocks and reserved demands, as the oil is relatively of high value with other soap materials. England is at present taking care of most of the productions. Red here is quoted at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., and Lagos at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The stronger market,



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New York City

as noted latterly, was carried along this week, through a somewhat increased consumption and moderate stocks. Ceylon quoted at 5½¢@5¾¢, on spot; 5¾¢. for November and December arrival, and Cochin at 6¼¢@6½¢. for spot lots and 5¾¢@5¾¢. for December to March shipments, and December arrival at 6¢@6½¢.

A BUTTER MAN IS WARREN.

The Pennsylvania Food Commissioner, Dr. Warren, is shading up to his true color. He says that he will not let oleomargarine be used in the State penal and charitable institutions. He does not claim that the convicts or the inmates object to it or that it is unhealthy. He simply says that butter must be used. That seems to be afflicting additional punishment. Of course the doctor is not interested in butter contracts or dairies. No, sir!

The Pennsylvania Act relating to dairy products in penal and charitable institutions reads as follows:

"Section 2.—That any officer, agent, steward or other official of any such charitable or penal institution, who shall knowingly buy any substance, the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by section 1 of the said act of May 21, A. D. 1885, for use in such charitable or penal institution, or who shall knowingly cause such substance to be used by the inmates of such charitable or penal institution, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years for each offense, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

"Section 3.—Every person who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale, to any officer, agent, steward or other official of any charitable or penal institution any substance, the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited by section 1 of the said act of May 21, A. D. 1885, for use in such charitable or penal institution, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or either or both, at the discretion of the court."

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Good Undertone Through the Restricted Productions and Demands to Cover Short Sales—Principal Consuming Interests Very Quiet.

The situation of the cotton oil markets just now is unlike any previous season for years. It has antagonistic forces, in conservative demands and modified productions—one offsetting the other—through which prices are kept upon rather a firm basis.

The restricted production, the feature since the beginning of the season, but more marked within two or three weeks, or at least more commented upon, is the outcome of the prices, comparatively low, which the mills feel that they should pay for the seed, with the indifference of planters in accepting them.

Because of the advanced season and the much more active marketing of cotton, and which is bringing the cotton in sight closer each week to the movement of the preceding year, it is a fair deduction that at most points South there has been as much seed produced as at this time last year. Indeed, there is probably more seed now over the South in planters' hands unsold than last year at this time. Since then the production of oil had been much larger in the previous season, and the seed had been passing then more freely into hands of the mills for the make of the oil. The much higher prices paid for the seed last year than those current led the planters then to sell it freely, while the mills then felt that they could pay the prices for the seed on the much higher prices for the oil, as an outlook for the previous seasons' marketing of it. It is needless to more than remark here that the high prices paid for the seed last year, in the competition to get it, on the then bright outlook to the markets for the oil and meal productions, left many of the mills with shorter profits than usual. It is well understood that risks could not be taken this year over seed prices. It would be doubtful if this year, under the prospects that appear probable for the marketing of the seed productions, that the mills would take the ordinary chances of accumulating seed at materially above current prices. It is recognized by the mills that the home compound makers' wants of the oil must be materially less this year than in the previous season.

All conditions are this year changed. There

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

is a poor outlook for the home consumption of cotton oil by comparison with that of the previous year. The compound lard business is even now so greatly reduced as arranged alongside of that of this time last year, that the compound makers can easily maintain their indifference, and buy the oil in a very conservative way. The influence to the restricted business in the compounds must be well understood, in the much larger supplies and lower prices for animal fats this season than in last year, and the natural, in part, shifting of some demands to animal fats that in the previous year were compelled to centre on cotton oil products in the then scarcity of animal fats.

If there is any doubt that the consumption of cotton oil by the compound makers is materially less than that of previous years, it would be well to make a comparison of prices and the condition of business in oleo stearine; last year hardly enough of the stearine could be had at a high price, or from 12 to 15 per pound, and a good deal of the foreign made had to be brought forward for our home consumers needs; this fall season, the prices of the stearine have been steadily declining, and this week it can be had as low as 6¢, at the eastern and western markets. Moreover, the pressers of the stearine are compelled, in many instances to store their makes, since they feel that the price is cheap enough, considering the cost of fat. Moreover they are not willing to accept still lower bids of ¼¢—in which they could market some large quantities.

The cattle supplies have, of course, been larger this season than in last year, but the make of the stearine has not been so much greater that any such difference in the prices of the stearine for the two seasons has been warranted, except from a falling off in the trading in those products which take cotton seed oil, as well as the stearine, for their make.

Therefore it is only because of the seed situation which tends to a moderate production of the oil that the prices for the oil are, for the present, firmly held. Ordinary demands for the oil would have sent it higher in price, and ordinary productions would have sent it to a lower value than that existing, and it is clear that the soapmakers who usually take large quantities of the oil in the fall months, are quiet this year over buying the oil, on account of the favorable prices to them for beef fats, and, as well, their expectations of a more favorable trading market later on in the season for cotton oil.

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That making above a \$13 price for seed would bring it out a little more freely from planters' hands is altogether probable. But it is doubtful if large supplies of seed could be had just now at a higher price. Yet it is uncertain that the mills would be willing to pay above the \$13 price, although we have not learned the results of a meeting which was held, we understand, this week, for the purpose of adhering to, or further changing, the prices of seed.

The idea would seem to be that if the price of seed was advanced a little, and no more than a small advance could be made, that as the planters are busy in getting their cotton forward and are naturally stimulated over the prices of all their other crops by the price of cotton, that the seed movement would not be largely increased just at present.

It would seem to be quite certain that nowhere near as large an oil production would be actually needed this year as in the previous season, at least by home sources, and that the export trading could be induced in a

liberal way, only at cheaper prices than those current. Indeed that the extent of the oil production needed may be gauged more by the prices that would bring a larger export business than that of last year, and with the contention over seed prices, prolonged as it is, by which the planters are holding the seed back, it now looks as if the oil production would not for the season be as large as that of last year.

Even allowing for the larger quantities of seed that will be used by the South this season for fertilizing and planting purposes, and because of the profitable prices for cotton, which is likely to increase the planting acreage next year, and the high prices for general fertilizers, which will keep more seed in planters' hands for fertilizing, there would be an ample quantity of seed for any possible oil production. It is a question, as well, as to whether the planters will finally let their surplus seed go at a price that the mills can afford to pay, considering the present and probable prices for oil and meal, as

to whether there will be an oil supply of sufficient volume to bring the prices of the oil where exporters can use it freely.

It is said that the seed supplies are being offered more freely in Texas this week at \$13 per ton, showing possibly that the Texas cotton crop is somewhat larger than some folks had estimated for it, but that in practically all of the Southeast sections, and especially in the Carolinas and Georgia, a great deal of difficulty is had in getting sufficient seed to keep mills going, and that the sentiment in the Southeast is to get cotton forward and hold seed, with hopes there, as well, of getting more money for seed.

Yet the mills are not able to get more money for their crude in the Southeast, than in the previous week; 25 is bid for crude, in tanks, and 26½ asked, although 15 to 20 tanks were picked up in small lots in Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas at 26. Texas is perhaps a little more urgent in its offerings of crude, in tanks, and quotes at 25@25½ for Nov. and 24½@25 for Dec. delivery.

THE

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"A BRAND"
SOAP OIL.

ARMSTRONG PKG. Co. PACKERS, SOAP MAKERS, COTTON SEED OIL REFINERS. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Reports are beginning to come concerning the various other crops that compete in Europe with cotton oil for soapmaking, admixturing and other consumption. The olive oil crop is understood to be fairly good; the supply of Arachides oil promises to be liberal; the same production, it is said, will show more poor quality than usual, but a large quantity of it.

The Hull (Eng.) market is rather easy, with 19s. 9d. quoted, and the offerings of the English oil are steadily increasing.

The foreign demand for the oil upon our markets has been in good degree shut off by the late display of firmness over prices here.

The foreign sources had filled in on their more important wants, and had protected most of their short sales at profits, and while they would probably step in again to buy with an easier tendency, yet they are against touching the market on any recovery of tone in it.

The demands for the week may be summarized as follows:

That the seaboard markets have had trading essentially as a little oil was needed to cover contracts of short sales, with a little further buying, as well, by the South, which, in instances, as it sells crude, buys the refined to hold the later deliveries, of course, and that the mills are working off more small lots of crude, although not having much of a supply to sell, those mills in the Southeast particularly; for that matter the mills are not having very marked demand for large lots.

But the strength of the seaboard markets, notably New York, is mainly due to the demands from the South, with a purpose of holding the refined. Naturally this Southern demand is more for the January and February deliveries, and it would buy the spring months. Because of this Southern demand the January and later deliveries are more firmly held than the November and December deliveries.

The lard market has weakened further this week under the much larger supplies of hogs; as it is counted upon that the receipts of hogs will from this along be increasingly liberal, and especially so in December, there is reason for the belief that the lard market will be further depressed that hogs can be had cheaper, and the packing laid down upon a more secure basis against the promise of a low cost consuming season, by comparison with that of last year, in consideration of the greater supply of live stock than then.

There have been sales in New York of 1,100 bbls. prime yellow November delivery, at 34; 1,500 bbls. do. December delivery, at 33½, 33¾, 34, now at 34; 750 bbls. do. January delivery at 33¾@34, now at 34; 1,500 bbls. do. February, at 33½@34, now at 34, and latterly equal to 10,000 barrels prime yellow, loose, at Chicago, part, if not all, at 30 in tanks. Also 1,500 bbls. winter yellow, January, February and March, at 36½; 750 bbls. white do. at 35½@36, and 1,000 bbls. butter at 35½@36c.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

Since our last issue market has shown but very little change either one way or the other. Both the manufacturers of the crude oil and the refiners seem to remain firm in their ideas as to price. The former, on account of the small seed receipts and the reluctance of the farmers to sell at present prices. The refiners are just as firm in their prices on account of the daily decline in lard and kindred products. It is, therefore, a matter of time who will be able to hold out the longest. As far as the European demand is concerned, Europe at present has virtually withdrawn from buying; they apparently expect a decline in price later on. The approaching holiday period will also be a strong factor in keeping things at about their present dullness.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, spot, 33¾c. asked and 33¼c. bid; do., December, 34c. asked and 33¾c. bid; do., March and June, 34c. asked and 33¾c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 37½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 37½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 20s.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, December, 26@26½c.; do., January, 26@26½c.; do., Mississippi Valley, 27@28c.; do., Texas, 25@26c.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN ITALY.

The British "Board of Trade Journal," in its issue of October 8, 1903, gives the following table showing the estimated number of cotton spindles and looms in Italy for various years from 1897 to 1902. The table was compiled by the British Consul at Milan from unofficial data in response to an inquiry. The Consul

adds that the official figures will probably not be ready for some time.

Year.	Spindles.	Looms.
1897	2,092,730	70,000
1899	2,340,000	100,000
1901	2,440,000	.....
1902-3 (June 30)	2,700,000	130,000

Remarks—1897, Annuario Statistico, 1900. 1899, estimated.

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Office: CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery: IVORYDALE, O.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 66,895, being about 6,000 more than the same period last week. Official receipts Monday were 35,360. Shippers and feeders seem determined to get rid of their cattle, regardless of market conditions, and the supply continues far in excess of the demand. There were liberal orders from eastern shippers and exporters, besides the demand from local sources, but with the enormous receipts, prices declined 10@15c. One load of 1,434 lb. Angus steers sold at \$5.60, and a lot of 40 head of prime 1,350 lb. steers sold at \$5.55. Several lots of fancy 1,138 and 1,502 lb. steers sold from \$5.30@5.40. A small proportion of 1,225 to 1,450 lb. steers at \$5@5.25, and only a comparatively few sales were recorded over \$5. Most of the good shipping and export steers sold from \$4.65@4.90, bulk of the medium to good 1,150 to 1,500 lb. steers from \$4.20@4.65, and fair light killing steers, \$3.85@4.35. Big heavy steers were in liberal supply, and met with slow sale unless of good quality. Most of the common grades going from \$4@4.35. Butcher stock, 5@10c. lower, stockers and feeders in large supply and in poor demand at lowest prices of the season. Receipts Tuesday, 7,535, including about 2,000 western rangers. There was a good demand for choice fat cattle suitable for the export trade, and this kind sold steady. The bulk of the offerings were of the medium and common kinds, and these were in poor demand at barely steady prices. A load of prime 1,987 lb. Angus yearlings sold at \$5.65, and 36 head of the same kind, average 1,251 lb., also sold at \$5.05. There was a liberal number of plain heavy steers held over from Monday and most of this kind were carried until to-day with either very low bids or none at all. Native butcher stock was dull and weak, prices being 10@20c. lower than a week ago. Veal calves declined 50@75c. Estimated receipts to-day, 24,000. Choice cattle ruled a shade stronger, others steady. There was a good demand for export and shipping cattle of desirable quality.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 119,577, being about 10,000 more than the same period last week. There has been a big expansion in the movement of hogs all over the country this week, and receipts are now in excess of the movement a year ago. As predicted in these columns, the market has continued on a downward course, but the break has come faster really than expected, and shippers who have had hogs on the market the past few days have almost invariably lost money on their purchases. Country shippers are unable to pay more than \$3.50@3.75 in the country, in order to dispose of their offerings on the Chicago market with satisfactory results. If farmers are not disposed to let go of their hogs under \$4, it is possible that the break in the market may check receipts temporarily, but there is a large supply of hogs in the country that are bound to come to market before long, at which time a still further decline may be expected, but in the meantime the demand for hogs for the fresh meat trade is so urgent that any decrease in receipts should stimulate values. Estimated receipts to-day, 28,000. Market opened 5@10c. higher, but is the narrowest of the season, practically everything selling within a radius of 25c. Top hogs to-day, \$4.40, and bulk of the sales from \$4.15@4.25. Most of the strictly good mixed and butcher weights at \$4.20@4.35. There is a good demand for healthy pigs under 100 lbs., at from \$4.25@4.75.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep have fallen much below the same period of last week,

with a large percentage of common, medium stuff. This has left the packers short of supplies, and although the poultry season has cut some figure in the trade there is a decided improvement in demand, and a 25c. advance in prices. We believe that the next thirty days is a good time to dispose of whatever fat sheep and lambs feeders may have. We do not anticipate high prices at any time during the year, but just a good, healthy trade. The bulk of the heavy feeders will not market anything early, and we believe that there will be a spot from the 1st of December to the middle of January that will be all right to unload fat feeding lambs. Top lambs to-day are \$3.50. Top wethers, \$4; top ewes, \$3.50. The bulk of the lambs, however, are selling around \$5, with the culls and throwouts \$3@4.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

The week started out wrong for the cattle salesmen, in that receipts were too large for the good of the market east, and local buyers insisted on a lower range of values. There was a better turn in the trade after Tuesday, and all of the decline was regained, and the week closed up with some strength manifested on the desirable offerings. Nothing real topsey was at hand, but good fat grades brought 4.90. With the receipts of cows and heifers under the wants of the buyers, sellers had no trouble in securing higher prices, while the trend of fat cattle prices was lower, and at the close values were mostly 15 to 25c. higher. Owing to the country demand falling under the receipts of stockers and feeders early in the week, there was a lowering of prices, but the demand picked up later on and the break was repaired on the general run of offerings.

Packers have got the cost of hogs under the 4.50 mark, and it now looks as though they will be able to reduce the cost much more, as receipts continue liberal, in the face of the severe pounding of the market. It seems as though farmers are tired of holding hogs with the trend of values lower from week to week, and they intend to market the spring crop of pigs quite freely and light in weight. Besides disease is playing havoc with their droves in many sections. The quality is not near as good and the average weight shows a decrease, as compared with late weeks.

The demand for both sheep and lambs, on both packers and feeder buyers, was of the urgent order all last week, and while the overcrowded markets and sharply lower prices in the east the early part of the week caused a break in prices here, all of the decline was more than regained before the close. To-day native lambs brought 5.40; Utah wethers, 3.70; native ewes, 3.40.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 42,600; last week, 55,800; same week last year, 49,500. Thursday was a holiday at this market. Up to Wednesday medium to choice steers had gained 5 to 15c. since a week ago, notwithstanding the usual slack demand middle of Thanksgiving week. Top, \$5.25; cows sold strong Monday and Tuesday, but dulled off Wednesday, particularly canners' veal calves; strong bulls higher at 2 to 3c. Speculators boosted price on stockers and feeders. Monday 10 to 15c. and same has held good. Market to-day 10c. higher.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 36,300; last

week, 48,400; same week last year, 33,900. Hog price keep on going down, although packers' droves are costing 5 to 15c. more at this point than elsewhere; top for three days this week, including to-day, has been \$4.40, with a good set of mixed packers costing \$4.20 to \$4.30; all weights are represented, but weights from \$2.20 to \$2.50 predominate.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 26,200; last week, 18,000; same week last year, 28,700. Firm markets have been the rule in sheep trade for several weeks, but the snap was absent Wednesday, with prices barely steady; market to-day (Friday), however, is steady to strong. Fed yearling wethers bring 4c.; f. o. b. lambs \$5.25; fed ewes, \$3.25; feeding stock in steady demand at slightly higher prices for wethers, \$3.25, and steady for lambs \$3.80 to \$4.

HIDES unchanged; green salted, 7c.; side brands over 40 lbs., 6c.; under 40 lbs., 5c.; bulls and stags, 6c.; uncured 1c. less; glue, 4c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,835	11,839	3,700
Fowler	1,174	3,391	888
S. & S. Co.	7,971	7,093	3,027
Swift	7,298	7,980	3,078
Cudahy	4,239	7,926	1,878
Ruddy	630	83	375

BUTTER PRODUCTION OF EUROPE.

From United States Deputy Consul-General Hanauer, Frankfort, Germany:

Within the last ten years Russia has more than doubled its butter production. The Siberian provinces especially have within a few years largely developed their butter industry and it is stated that Siberia at present contains 608 dairies. The development of this industry has been greatly aided by the facilities furnished by the Government for the carriage of butter on the railroads and through special steamship service to England. The government also runs special cars for the transportation of eggs to the seaports for shipment abroad.

Denmark, a large producer and exporter of butter and cheese, imports considerable quantities of cheap butter from Russia.

A Danish company has lately been organized, with a cash capital of 2,000,000 crowns (\$536,000), for the purpose of exploiting Siberian dairy industries. It has already established branches in thirty districts of that country.

A German journal publishes the following statistics showing the number of cows in the principal dairying countries of Europe and the annual production of butter and cheese:

Country.	Cows. Number.	An. prod. of butter and cheese. Met. tons.
Russia	10,000,000	350,000
Germany	8,950,000	300,000
Austria	6,000,000	170,000
France	5,000,000	200,000
Italy	2,400,000	145,000
Belgium	800,000	60,000
Switzerland	800,000	70,000
Denmark	1,050,000	60,000
Holland	90,000	120,000

Italy's production of butter has trebled within the last decade.



Jenkins Bros.' Valves

The metal and workmanship are the best. All parts are interchangeable. Need no regrinding, as they are more effectively repaired by renewing the disc, which can be easily and quickly done without removing valve from the pipe, and costs but a trifle. Insist on having the genuine, which always bear our Trade-Mark.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, London.



CHICAGO SECTION



Mr. Davidson, of Geo. M. Sterne & Son, is Heap Big Bear on provisions.

Thanksgiving Day was observed rigorously at the Stock Yards. It appears that all were full of "gratitude and grub."

On last Monday the new firm of H. Boore & Co. bought about 600 hogs through Owen Egan. Price paid was between \$4.10 and \$4.50.

H. R. Wakefield, present superintendent of the Chicago house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, has demonstrated his fitness for the position in a marked way.

Extensive alterations are being made on the refrigerating plant of the Creamery Packing Company. Mr. Becker's private office is being removed further away from the "madding crowd."

Robert J. Dower, who was for some time with the Continental Packing Company, and later with the Hammond concern, is the active manager of the wholesale department of H. Boore & Co.

Dame Rumor is as busy in Packing Town circles as anywhere else. Just now she is saying that John Hall, the refiner of the National Packing Company, is about to join the ranks of benedicts.

Edward Morris has leased the residence and grounds at the northeast corner of Forty-fifth street and Grand Boulevard for three years, at a rental of \$4,900 per year, from Miss Sarah N. Osborne.

There has been considerable delay in getting the Morris & Co. calendars ready for distribution, but indications now point to their appearance before January 1, 1904.

"No wonder that canned tongue exploded," said the society wife to the packinghouse manager. "What else would you expect when an effort is made to confine a lot of tongues within a tiny tin can?"

After a brief stay in the East, whither he went to look for some special advertising, Arthur D. White will return to the wild and woolly West to take up some of the important matters that await his attention.

It was with keen regret that the sudden retirement of H. A. Taylor as head of the glue department of the Anglo-American Company was given out by Mr. Govin, who thus far has not announced a successor to Mr. Taylor.

The activity of the internal revenue officials to rate whey butter containing more than 16 per cent. of moisture and to tax it at the rate of .10 cts. per lb. is a solar plexus blow to the cheese manufacturers of the country.

A large number of representative commission men met in Secretary Baker's office of the Live Stock Exchange at 2 p. m. November 24 to formulate rules to govern the auctioneering of stock exhibited at the show.

Joseph Blum, who has so ably demonstrated his fitness as sales manager of the butterine department of the Cudahy Packing Company, has been placed in control of the management of the lately acquired Nebraska-Iowa Creamery Company.

The Stock Yards, the packers, the railroads, the "far" East and Chicago—here's a community of interests which should be able to overwhelm the bears who are responsible for the off days, the Black Tuesdays, when prices are shrunk and gutted.

The special exhibits of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co., in the amphitheatre will be among the most interesting features of the show. Souvenirs of a novel character are promised, and the men in charge of these exhibits will see that no one escapes.

Upon his return to Chicago from the haunts of his boyhood Wm. H. Thompson, Jr., for many years chief cattle buyer of the Hammond Company, was accorded a spontaneous reception at the hands of his many friends which for heartiness and warmth could not be excelled.

The situation in lard is logically bullish, with stocks decreasing at a rapid rate and a general demand at the hands of consumers strong. Still, operators are picking their way cautiously, fearful that the policy of the packers may have a downward influence upon all hog products.

The Saddle and Sirloin—not Tattle and Fenderloin—Club will occupy the upper loft of the Thoroughbred Stock Building. Though the charter members are of the exclusive set, the membership will be inclusive of a number of the "jolly good fellows" who frequent packing town.

The 30-day option which one of the leading packers had on the Lipton plant has now expired, and the business is again on the open market. Several bids have been received, but it is questionable whether any of them have been good enough to receive the serious consideration of Sir Thomas.

Simon O'Donnell, captain of industry and pioneer, will lead 300 of his faithful cohorts to the "Windy City" and march them down to the stock show, and up again to the Grand Pacific, unless the Lake Shore gives them that much-advertised special train. To brave the rigors of a strike-ridden city speaks volumes for the enthusiasm of Pittsburg's 300 and the band.

During stock show week a sales car of the S. & S. Co. will be standing upon the main switch of the Lake Shore road adjoining the Lake Shore depot at the Stock Yards. This car will show how the product of the S. & S. plant can be properly displayed, and also give the more important lesson that prime meats come from the S. & S. shops.

Tuesday marked the first killing of hogs at H. Boore & Co., on the old International plant, which has a daily capacity of 6,000. "Tom" Miller, who has been in charge of the plant since its early inception by A. S. White and Tom Welles, and retained when it was transformed into a storage house, and operated by Hatley Bros., is in charge of the active management of the killing.

There is considerable opposition to the dipping of sheep intended for reshipment for feed lots. Sheep men contend that the dipping of sheep with the temperature below the freezing point will result in considerable loss to stock, and that the regulations requiring dipping of sheep should be modified so as to apply only to scabby and unclean animals. This seems a reasonable view, and should receive the proper attention of the authorities.

In awarding the contracts for supplying the county of Cook with meat, the following recommendations were made by the committee: Swift & Company, for veal, bacon and salt beef tongue; Armour & Co., for hams, pork and sausage, head cheese and lard; Nelson Morris & Co., for corned beef, beef livers, fresh pork shoulders, salt pork shoulders and fresh pork loins; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, for carcass beef and fresh beef plates.

Hundreds of thousands of the simple, yet substantial bronze Schwarzschild & Sulzberger medals have been struck off and are ready for distribution. On one side of the souvenir is engraved the artistic and well-known monogram of this firm: "Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Packers, New York, Chicago, Kansas City, U. S. A." On the reverse side is found: "International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 28-Dec. 5, 1903."

As viewed from the stock shippers' standpoint, the railroad managers seem to be lying awake nights trying to figure out plans to

get more money out of the stock shipper, says the Denver "Record-Stockman." A great deal is being said just now about the determination of the railroads to cut out return passes for shippers. They may talk about it, but it is a safe proposition that there will be no such action taken.—The Drovers' Journal.

N. B.—Important, if true.

As Charles S. Ullman, the present purchasing agent of the Western houses of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, has been away a large part of the time, his genial and able assistant, Charles Connors, has been acting as buyer. In this connection it is not amiss to say that "Charley" has always a friendly smile and a pleasant welcome for all who venture within the gates of the buyer's sanctum. Mr. Connors has a wonderfully retentive memory and a watchful eye, so that even among buyers he would figure as a rara avis.

Among the canners who were in session in Bloomington recently a number of remarkably good papers were read by W. S. Perrine, Centralia, on "Strawberry Culture;" W. S. Dean, Jacksonville, on "Asparagus Growing;" C. S. Crandall, University of Illinois, on "Small Fruits;" Prof. R. O. Graham, Bloomington, "Fruits of Our Own Section;" Dr. J. T. Burrill, University of Illinois, "Weeds and Weed Legislation." Concluding was a report from the director of the experimental stations of the central district, by G. J. Foster, of Normal.

INSURANCE NOTES.

In order to comply with a rule regarding locked lamps, the firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger inaugurated a simple and ingenious locking arrangement which is easily attached to the present lamps, or, in fact, any lamps, and fully answers the requirements of the special rule in the case. It is said on good authority that credit for this device belongs to Carl F. Welhener, the auditor of the Chicago house.

Affidavits have been filed with the Illinois insurance department of inability to get sufficient insurance in admitted companies on the following risks: American Can Company, Ellsworth & Cross Co., Pfaltzer, Pearse & Hess, Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., Louis Pfaltzer & Sons, Darling & Co., Armour Grain Co., Hately Bros., Lipton Co., Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Boyd-Lunham Co., Union Rendering Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby, North American Provision Co.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

LARD.—Cash market declined 10c., closing at 6.40. Loose, 6.02½. Shipments, 4,600 tcs., against 1,800 tcs. same day last year. Liverpool, 6d. lower at 36s. Hog receipts west, 76,000, against 84,000 same day last week and 80,000 same day a year ago. Estimated receipts for two days, 25,000. Top price, 4.40. Leaf lard sales at 8c. Extra neutral, 9½. Estimated Chicago stocks of lard, 13,000 tcs. Market opened unchanged to 2½c. lower, rallied feebly about 2½c., then declined gradually throughout the day 10c. per hundred on all options, closing at the lowest price of the day, of the season, and for about four years. In November, 1899, when hogs were selling at about this price, lard sold very near 5c. Packers to-day sold as freely as the market would take product without making a serious break. But for the support from local speculators taking profits and the little better prices for hogs at the yards, market would undoubtedly have sold lower.

STEARINES.—On the decline in lard and the dulness manifested in the compound trade, prices have eased off, but large sales of prime oleo stearine have been made here and St. Louis at 6c. We would not call the market over 5½ at Missouri River points. No. 2, 5½. Lard stearine, 7½@7¾. Unbleached tallow stearine, 5½. Grease stearine, 4½@5½, according to color and titre.

OLEO OIL.—Prices are without change. There are no features to report. Extra oleo oil is offered freely at 7¼@7¾. No. 2, 6½@6¾. No. 3, 5½@6. Extra oleo stock, 5¾@6¾, according to quality.

TALLOW.—The principal demand is for No. 1 and No. 2 stock; accumulations of choice grades are large and offerings free. Edible, 5@5¼. Prime packers, 4¾@5c. No. 1 packers, 4¾@4¾. No. 2 packers, 3¾@4c. Prime country, 4¾. No. 1 country, 4½@4¾. B country, 4¾. No. 2 country, 3¾. Prime city, 4¾. City renderers, 4¾. London cables report 1,250 casks offered, 450 sold at 6d. decline for beef and unchanged for mutton.

GREASES.—While prices hold comparatively steady, sales are being cleaned up and offerings are more free. A White, 4¾@4¾c. "B," 4¾@4½. House, 3¾@3¾. Yellow, 3¾. Brown, 3½@3¾. Bone, 3¾@4¾, according to quality. Glue stock, 4c. Neatsfoot stock, 4@4¼c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleachable prime summer yellow is held at 31@31½, with 30c. bid. Off summer yellow, soap grade, nominally 29c., in the absence of offerings. Prime crude, 28c. All loose Chicago.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated, on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent. F. A., 2c. Regular stock, on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1@1¼.

During the past week hogs have declined on the average 50c. per 100, while pork is 50c. per bbl. lower, lard 25c. per 100 and ribs 30c. to 35c. per 100 lower, on the January and May options. At this time four years ago, when hogs were selling just about same prices as past two days, May pork was \$1.50 per bbl. lower; May lard 1c. lower; May ribs nearly 1c. lower. Evidently packers were either having a very poor show for profit then, or there is some money in the business just now, and we rather think the latter is the case. The difficulty is, however, just now, the speculative market is such a small one packers find it almost impossible to put out any considerable line of hedges on the board without causing a serious drop in prices, as traders are particularly indisposed to load up with product at present prices, but are at the same time afraid to sell freely for future delivery, as they realize that, in spite of the handsome profit apparent in the manufacture of contract stuff, the larger packers can very easily curtail the manufacture of these cuts and give the outside a very bad squeeze if there is any considerable line sold short by those who are not prepared to manufacture and deliver it.

Eastern jobbers, as far as we can learn, are going very slow this season in making con-

tracts for their future wants, the general business situation, particularly in the East, not warranting expectations of very active consumption of product or any material advance in prices for many months to come. Hogs have sold considerably below the 4½c. price which we predicted for November, and average, packing droves sold yesterday at \$4.18, with pretty good rough heavy hogs around \$3.90, which very nearly fulfilled our prediction of 4c. hogs before December 15. It looks very much as if we might have hogs even lower than 4c. during the latter part of the season, but we hesitate to predict such a further decline, as it seems to us that farmers and feeders will resist such a movement very strenuously unless there should be a very considerable break in product.

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from G. D. Forsyth & Co.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10-12 ave., nominally 9½; do 12-14 ave., nom. 9; do 14-16 ave., 8¾; do, 18-20 ave., nom. 8½. Green picnics, 5-6 ave., 5¾; do, 6-8 ave., 5¾; do, 8-10 ave., 5¾. Green N. Y. shoulders, 10-12 ave., 5¾; do, 12-14 ave., 5¾. Green skd. hams, 18-20 ave., 9. Green clear bellies, 8-10 ave., 11; do, 10-12, 10½.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.

As we are going to press the final preparations for the opening of the stock show are receiving their finishing touches. The show of 1903 will be the "greatest ever." In speaking of the International we need not adopt an apologetic tone. It is destined to be a positive success with far-reaching benefit to the country at large and of particular importance to the cattle and beef industries of the world.

There is nothing commonplace in this great scheme which has for its main object the raising of the standard of livestock, to which all men "can repair." Yet it provides Chicago, the stock yards and the cattle producers an exclusive market place where buying and selling of highly developed animals will be conducted on an exemplary plane.

Not least conspicuous about this event is the self-effacement of the managers of this show, the men behind the guns, and to them should go a mead of thanksgiving.

This annual gathering, recognized by the railroads of sufficient importance for the putting on of special trains and the reduction of rates, should draw from everywhere its quota of visitors. It will be an elevating, educating, exhilarating spectacle! To such an extraordinary exhibition no other inducement need be given than a warm invitation and the assurance that a hearty welcome awaits one and all.

CLIMAX COUPLING.

Tested to 300 Lbs. Pressure
6000 Used by Western Cold Storage Co.

SIMPLE



INGENIOUS

BEST AMMONIA JOINT MADE.

E. LAWSON, 6936 Cornell Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PRESSED
STEEL
HANGER
14c. each

50 per cent. stronger
than a Cast Iron Hanger



THE ALBRIGHT-NILL CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
MAKERS

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Nov. 17.....	8,397	1,177	35,147	20,031
Wednesday, Nov. 18.....	17,679	707	33,301	24,083
Thursday, Nov. 19.....	9,326	820	27,970	16,096
Friday, Nov. 20.....	4,631	528	27,195	11,569
Saturday, Nov. 21.....	980	47	22,078	1,908
Monday, Nov. 23.....	35,363	1,353	55,355	38,512
Tuesday, Nov. 24.....	7,000	800	35,000	10,000
Total last week.....	75,475	4,394	187,491	126,724
Same week last year.....	62,887	3,437	195,784	115,531
Year ago this week.....	52,654	3,411	161,400	104,937

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Nov. 17.....	5,013	68	5,422	10,525
Wednesday, Nov. 18.....	5,225	101	5,621	6,529
Thursday, Nov. 19.....	6,270	136	4,337	6,611
Friday, Nov. 20.....	4,196	113	3,575	8,481
Saturday, Nov. 21.....	2,012	10	1,038	3,056
Monday, Nov. 23.....	6,317	67	5,962	2,241
Tuesday, Nov. 24.....	4,000	40	5,000	5,000
Total last week.....	27,555	437	26,584	37,842
Same week last year.....	20,676	600	9,307	17,155
Year ago this week.....	15,736	673	14,586	24,788

Receipts for year to date, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1903	3,092,888	6,342,036	4,117,796	269,358
1902	2,015,410	6,018,199	3,977,935	245,008
Increase	477,418	137,861	24,350	
Decrease	576,163			

Cattle.

Choice to fancy heaves, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.	\$5.35@5.60
Good to choice steers.....	4.90@5.30
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	4.35@4.80
Medium beef steers.....	4.00@4.30
Plain beef steers.....	3.80@3.95
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.30@3.75
Good to fat heifers.....	3.90@4.60
Good to choice feeders.....	3.25@4.15
Good to plain stockers and feeders.....	1.50@3.20
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	2.65@3.85
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.10@2.50
Common to good culling cows.....	1.10@2.00
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.40@4.40
Calves, choice to fancy.....	6.00@6.75
Calves, common to fair.....	2.75@5.75
Corn-fed Western steers.....	4.00@5.25
Texas bulls and grass steers.....	2.90@3.85
Fed Texas steers, fair to choice.....	3.40@4.80
Western range steers.....	3.25@4.20

Hogs.

Good to choice heavy shipping.....	\$4.20@4.35
Fair to good heavy packing.....	4.05@4.20
Rough and common heavy mixed.....	3.85@4.05
Assorted light, 150 to 195 lbs.....	4.10@4.30
Good to choice butchering weights.....	4.20@4.35
Fair to choice light mixed.....	4.10@4.25
Thin to choice 50 to 130-lb. pigs.....	3.75@4.75
Stags and rough lots.....	2.75@3.90

Sheep.

Good to prime native wethers.....	\$3.50@4.00
Fair to good mixed lots.....	3.20@3.50
Good to choice range wethers.....	3.20@3.50
Good to prime yearlings.....	3.75@4.25
Good to prime yearling feeders.....	3.00@3.25
Ewes, fair to fancy.....	3.00@3.50
Plain to choice breeding stock.....	2.50@3.30
Culls and tail-end stock.....	1.50@2.20
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.05
Native lambs, poor to choice.....	4.75@5.40
Fat Western lambs.....	4.65@5.90
Western feeding lambs, poor to choice.....	2.50@4.25

WILL CAN WILD RABBITS.

Tacoma (Wash.) advices say that last Spring H. C. Willis, a crippled railway agent at Echo, Ore., suggested that a cannery be built with the object of converting into table delicacies the thousands of rabbits which inhabit the sage brush plains of Eastern Oregon. As he stood on the platform of the little station he could see thousands of rabbits running across the tracks, flitting in and out among the sage brush. This gave him the idea of canning. People laughed at him.

Willis set about getting capital, and has

now carried his plan through. Securing \$50,000 he formed a stock company, and is now manager of a big canning establishment thoroughly fitted with modern machinery. Orders for many tons of deviled, canned and spiced rabbits are filed, and machinery was started last week.

Willis expects to make a specialty of jack rabbits for use on ocean steamships, dining cars, high class restaurants and dining tables of European and American epicures. Canned products will sell for 20 to 30 cents per pound.

Willis' neighbors and residents for many miles around now regard him as a genius. Land owners are preparing to raise special brands of rabbits, while thousands can be rounded up on every quarter section.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

The following were the purchases of hogs by packers in Chicago for the week ending November 1:

Armour & Co.....	37,400
Anglo-American	19,000
Boyd & Lunham	7,900
Continental Co.	4,600
Hammond Co.	4,900
Morris & Co.....	9,357
Swift & Co.....	26,500
S. & S.....	7,900
City butchers	9,500
Shippers	20,900
Left over	30,500

Total178,457

THE DAVIES WAREHOUSE & SUPPLY CO.

Office: 20 N. Clark St.
on C. & N. W. R. R. } CHICAGO
Warehouse: 161 N. Water St.

Tools, Scoops & Shovels.

Manufacturers and
Dealers in all kinds of
Packing House Supplies.

ALL IRON TANK
COCKS, D & D Pat'ern
x x x

HAM and LIVER
NEEDLES
x x x

BRASS and IRON
GOODS.



"ABC"

HEATING VENTILATING DRYING MECHANICAL DRAFT APPARATUS

FANS AND BLOWERS FOR ALL PURPOSES

CATALOGUES ON REQUEST

AMERICAN BLOWER CO

NEW YORK DETROIT, MICH. CHICAGO LONDON

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	6.65	6.65	6.62	6.62
May	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	6.12½	6.12	6.07	6.07
May	6.22½	6.22	6.17	6.17
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	11.50	11.50	11.45	11.45
May	11.65	11.65	11.55	11.57

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	6.57	6.57	6.45	6.45
May	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	6.05	6.05	5.92	5.92
May	6.15	6.17½	6.05	6.07
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	11.40	11.40	11.22	11.22
May	11.50	11.52	11.35	11.35

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.37
May	6.45	6.47	6.42	6.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.90	5.92	5.87	5.87
May	6.02	6.05	6.00	6.02
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	11.22	11.22	11.17	11.22
May	11.30	11.35	11.30	11.35

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	6.35	6.35	6.27	6.27
May	6.45	6.45	6.35	6.37
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.87	5.90	5.75	5.75
May	6.02	6.02	5.92	5.92
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	11.22	11.22	11.00	11.00
May	11.32	11.37	11.12	11.12

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	6.30	6.30	6.25	6.22
May	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.32
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.77	5.77	5.72	5.70
May	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.87
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	11.07	11.07	10.75	10.75
May	11.20	11.20	10.00	11.02

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.20
Concent. tank, 15 to 100 per unit.....	@ 2.10
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.25 @ 10c
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.10 @ 10c
Ground tank, 10 and 215, ton.....	21.00
Ground tank, 10 and 215, ton.....	14.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb, avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lb, avg. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lb, avg. ton.....	40.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb, avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@ 6.90
Prime steam.....	@ 11
Neutral.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Compound.....	@ 6 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Lard.....	8 @
Grease, W.....	5 1/2 @
Grease, B.....	@
Grease, Y.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	56
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	38
Lard Oil No. 1.....	36
Lard Oil No. 2.....	34
Oleo Oil, extra.....	7 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Oleo Oil No. 2.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	63 @
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	@

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/2 @ 5
No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Edible.....	@ 5 1/2
City renderers.....	@ 4 1/2

GREASE.

Brown.....	@ 3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
White A.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Redned saltpetre.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Borax acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 1/2
White clarified.....	3
Plantation, granulated.....	4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	3 1/2
Salt—	
Ashion in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags 224 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots per ton.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Michigan granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.37 1/2 @ 1.40
Barrels.....	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNER, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.25
2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	4.25
6 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb. 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.60
6 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 6 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	\$9.50
Plate beef.....	9.00
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	Not Quoted.
Rump butts.....	9.00
Mess pork repacked.....	12.00
Extra clear pork, Long Cut.....	16.75

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/2
Insides.....	13 1/2
Outsides.....	11 1/2
Knuckles.....	12 1/2
Reg. cuds.....	10

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	14
Skinned Hams.....	12
Shoulders.....	12
Picnics.....	8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon.....	18 1/2

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.....	7 1/2
Lard substitute, tes.....	6 1/2
Lard compound.....	6 1/2
Barrels.....	1/2c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/2c. to 1c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 20 lb.....	1/2c. to 1c. over tes.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2, natural color.....	@ 11 1/2
No. 3, natural color.....	@ 14
No. 4, natural color.....	@ 15

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @ 15
No. 3, natural color.....	14 1/2 @ 16
No. 4, natural color.....	15 1/2 @ 17

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	17
California boneless.....	11
Boiled shoulders.....	11

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	@ 8.57 1/2
Short clears.....	7.00
Plates, regular.....	7.00
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 37 ft.....	35
Beef bungs, each.....	7
Hog casings, per lb free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs exports.....	10
medium, each.....	5
small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	16
German Salsami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Artes H. C.....	
Italian Salsami.....	13
Cervelat.....	6
Boiouna.....	9
Frankfurts.....	9
Bratford, Liver and Head Cheese.....	7
Tongue.....	9
Special Compressed Ham.....	9
Berliner Ham.....	9
Polish.....	8
Viel Ham.....	8
Pork Sausage.....	9 @ 9 1/2

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pigs' Feet, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	\$3.40
Snouts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.20
Or Hearts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.20
Plain Tripe, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Fores.	Hinds.
Fair Cows.....	8 1/2	5	7 1/2
Good Young Cows.....	7	5 1/2	8 1/2
Native Heifers.....	7 1/2 @ 8	6	9 1/2
Teas Steers.....	7 @ 7 1/2	5 1/2	9
Western Steers.....	7 1/2 @ 8	6 1/2	10
Native Steers.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	6 1/2	11

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	15, 16	12 1/2	9
Short Loins.....	20	18	12
Ribs.....	14	12 1/2	6 1/2
Tenderloins.....			18 1/2
Chucks.....	6	6 1/2	4 1/2
Round.....	8	7	6
Rolls boneless.....			8 @ 10
Shoulder loins, boneless.....			5 @ 7
Rump Butts, boneless.....			6 1/2
Chucks boneless.....			4 1/2
Strip Loins.....			6 1/2
Beef Ham Sets.....			8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hangingenders.....	3 1/2
Flank steak.....	7 @ 9
Trimings.....	4
Shanks.....	3 1/2
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brats.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	5
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3 1/2
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/2
Clean Tripe (reg.).....	2 1/2
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 10
Futes.....	5 @ 8
Hinds.....	9 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Ewes (carcass).....	7 @ 8
Yearlings (carcass).....	9 @ 10
Wethers (carcass).....	8 @ 9
Mutton racks.....	6 @ 7
Mutton, legs.....	@ 11
Mutton, breasts.....	@ 3 1/2
Mutton, steaks.....	@ 5 1/2
Lamb (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	@ 10
Lamb, 1-25.....	@ 16
Lamb, tongue.....	12c per lb.
Lamb, fries.....	5c. pair

PORK.

Dressed Hogs.....	7 1/2
Tenderloins.....	18
Pork Loins.....	10
Spare Ribs.....	6 1/2
Butts.....	8
Shoulders.....	7
Shoulders (skinned).....	7
Trimings.....	5
Pigs' Tails.....	4 1/2
Hearts (per pound).....	2
Leaf Lard.....	9
Heads (rough).....	3 1/2
Heads (cleaned).....	4 1/2
Hocks.....	4 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	4
Neck Bones.....	1 1/2
Backfat.....	6 1/2
Plux (per lb).....	3
Kidneys (per lb).....	1 1/2
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	2 1/2
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	2 1/2
Brains (per lb).....	3
Snouts and Ears.....	3 1/2
Ton tips.....	9 1/2

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and
 bacon.
BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.
W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer
 182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE MARKET.
WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOV. 23, 1903.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,420	—	804	19,311	16,202
Sixtieth street	2,430	75	3,475	13,908	28
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	21,596
Lehigh Valley	5,325	—	—	—	3,088
West Shore	—	238	—	—	—
Westhaver	1,547	62	—	551	—
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	—	2,241	—
Scattering	—	—	55	42	—
Totals	12,187	137	4,394	36,344	40,974
Totals last week	11,406	126	3,975	35,333	29,560

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qtrs. of beef.
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	—	—	—
Armenia	440	—	—
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	—	—	—
Cymric	310	—	800
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	—	—	—
Minneapolis	375	—	1,700
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	—	—	—
Br. Princess	140	—	—
Schwarschild & Sulzberger, Sa.	—	—	—
New York	—	—	800
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Armenian	440	1,591	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Cymric	310	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Minne-	—	—	—
apolis	375	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Br.	—	—	—
Princess	375	650	—
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic	—	—	2,047
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Armenian	—	—	2,300
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Oceanic	—	—	2,000
Armour & Co., Sa. Armenian	—	—	2,100
Armour & Co., Sa. New York	—	—	2,300
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Umbria	—	—	1,800
Miscellaneous, Sa. Pretoria	77	35	—
Sherman & Culver, Sa. Antilla	8	—	—

Total exports	2,850	2,276	15,847
Total exports last week	2,501	1,904	15,234
Boston exports this week	1,796	807	7,807
Philadelphia exports this week	654	—	—
Portland exports this week	451	1,148	—
Newport News exports this week	716	—	—
Montreal exports this week	4,092	3,468	—
Quebec exports this week	220	—	—
To London	2,509	1,347	4,292
To Liverpool	4,989	4,969	16,262
To Glasgow	1,349	—	—
To Bristol	137	453	—
To Manchester	633	75	—
To Cardiff	295	140	—
To Antwerp	872	650	—
To Southampton	—	—	3,100
To Bermuda and West Indies	85	35	—

Totals to all ports	10,779	7,609	23,654
Totals to all ports last week	10,283	8,842	24,357

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$4.60 @ 5.30
Medium to fair native steers	4.00 @ 4.55
Poor to ordinary native steers	3.25 @ 3.85
Oxen and stags	2.00 @ 4.25
Bulls and dry cows	1.10 @ 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.50 @ 6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb 8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Live veal calves, good to prime	100 lb 8 1/4 @ 8 3/4

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	\$5.40
Hogs, medium	5.35
Hogs, light to medium	5.30
Pigs	5.25
Boughts	4.50 @ 5.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected	per lb. 6 1/4
Spring lambs, good to choice	per lb. 6
Spring lambs, culls	per lb. 5 1/2
Sheep, selected	per 100 lb. 1 1/2
Sheep, medium to good	per 100 lb. 1 1/4
Sheep, culls	per 100 lb. 2 1/2

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Choice native, light	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native	7 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Choice native, light	8 @ 8 1/4
Native, com. to fair	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, light	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair, Texan	5 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice heifers	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers	6 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows	6 @ 6 1/4
Common to fair cows	5 @ 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags	5 1/2 @ 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5 @ 5 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western	9 @ 12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	@ 13 1/4
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	11 1/4 @ 13
Calves, country dressed prime, per lb.	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	8 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Calves, country dressed, common	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	@ 8
Hogs, heavy	@ 6 3/4
Hogs, 150 lb.	@ 7
Hogs, 160 lb.	@ 7 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb.	@ 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring Lambs, choice	per lb. @ 9 1/4
Spring Lambs, good	@ 9
Spring Lambs, culls	@ 8 1/4
Sheep, choice	@ 8 1/2
Sheep, medium to good	@ 8
Sheep, culls	@ 5 1/4

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens nearby per lb.	@ 12 1/4
Spring chickens Western per lb.	@ 12 1/4
Spring chickens Southern per lb.	@ 13
Fowls per lb.	@ 12 1/4
Turkeys per lb.	@ 8 1/4
Ducks average Western per pair	80 @ 90
Ducks Southern and Southwestern per pair	40 @ 60
Geese Western per pair	1.50 @ 1.62
Geese Southern and Southwestern per pair	1.00 @ 1.12
Live pigeons per pair	20 @ 25

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average	@ 13 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average	@ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy	@ 13
California hams, smoked, light	@ 7 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy	@ 8
Smoked bacon, boned	@ 14
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@ 13 1/4
Dried beef sets	@ 13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	@ 15
Smoked shoulders	@ 7 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy	@ 9 1/4

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones	40.00
2,000 lb.	—
Thigh bones, av. 90-105 lb cut, per 100 bones	75.00
2,000 lb.	—
Horns	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality	270 @ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	60c to 75c a piece
Fresh cow tongues	40c to 50c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	35c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	16c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver	20c to 40c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	14c to 24c a piece
Livers, beef	4c to 5c a lb
Oxtails	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef	10c to 12c a piece
Rolls, beef	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin beef, Western	15c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries	6c to 8c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city	11 @ 11 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western	10 @ 11

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2 1/4
Suet, tallow and heavy	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.	@ 25

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen	@ 3.75
Blind Rib sheep	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen	@ 3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	@ 3.00
No. lambs, per dozen	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	—
Hog, American, in tuc. or bbl., per lb, F.O.S.	42

Hog, American, legs, per lb, F. O.	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	12
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.	13
Beef, rounds, per lb	2
Beef, buns, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	8
Beef, buns, per lb, f. o. b. Chicago	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	37
Beef, middles, per lb	@ 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	@ 5 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white	21	22
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	16	19
Pepper, shot	15	12
Allspice	10 1/4	10
Coriander	10 1/4	10
Mace	55	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude	8 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1X	16
1X moulding	15
1X	14 1/4
1 1/4	14
1 1/2	13
1 3/4	12
1 1/2	11
1 3/4	10
1 1/2	9
2	9

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins	per lb. 14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 14 1/2
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lb	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers	per lb. 12
No. 2 grassers	per lb. 10
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb	piece 1.60
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.25
Ticky kips	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.10
Branded kips	piece 90
Branded skins	piece 50

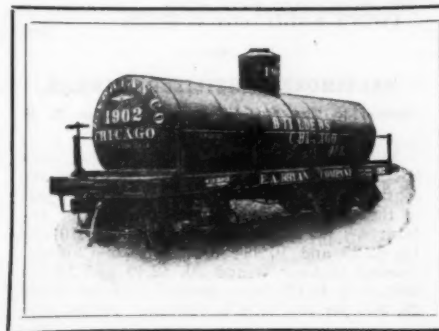
GAME.

Snipe, English, per dozen	1.75 @ 2.00
Plover, Golden, per dozen	2.50 @ 3.00
Grass, per dozen	1.75 @ 2.00
Venison, Foreign, whole deer, per lb.	@ 20
Domestic saddles, prime, per lb.	15 @ 16
Domestic saddles, inferior, prime, per lb.	10 @ 13

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Spring, Young hens and toms, avg. best	@ 19
Old	@ 18
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb.	@ 23
State & Penn., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb.	@ 20
State & Penn., mixed sizes, per lb.	@ 18
Western, dry-picked, per lb.	@ 16
Western, scalded, per lb.	@ 15
Southern, scalded, small, per lb.	10 1/4 @ 11
Fowls—Western, scalded fancy	12 @ 12 1/4
Other Western, dry picked, small, fancy	12 @ 12 1/4
Southern and Southwestern, dry picked	11 @ 11 1/4
Southern and Southwestern, scalded	10 1/4 @ 11
Old Cocks	8 1/4 @ 9
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb.	@ 18
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen	@ 3.00
Mixed, per dozen	2.00 @ 2.62
Dart, per dozen	@ 1.75

E. A. BRYAN CO.
STEEL TANKS
..OF EVERY DESCRIPTION..

Structural iron work, all kinds of heavy and light plate work, Gray Iron Castings and all kinds of Machinery Work

Chicago Office: 414 First National Bank Building.
Works: HARVEY, ILL.

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	@25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.05	@ 2.07½
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.10	@ 2.15
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50 ch.	@ 13.50
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.50	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, s. f., N. Y.....	2.65	@ 2.70
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	@22.00
Tankage, 8 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@29.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asafetida, per unit, del. New York.....	2.90	@ 2.95
Sulphate ammonia gas, per shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.07½	@ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.05	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05	@ 3.07½
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

POTASSIUM, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.90	@10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46½ p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.09	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvit, 24 to 86 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	12/6	17/6	20c
Oil cake.....	7/6	10/6	13c
Bacon.....	12/6	17/6	20c
Lard, tierces.....	12/6	17/6	20c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	20/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	20c
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/6	20c
Pork, per bbl.....	2/	2/9	20c

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending November 21, with comparative tables: PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Nov. 21, 1903.	Week Nov. 22, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902 to Nov. 21, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	575	290	1,640
Continent.....	400	274	1,274
So. & Cen. Am.....	383	334	1,464
West Indies.....	972	832	3,788
Br. No. Am. Col.....	40	125	774
Other countries.....	—	30	25

Totals.....	2,370	1,894	8,965
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BACON AND HAM, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	11,174,456	10,649,199	32,309,290
Continent.....	824,805	654,406	2,478,244
So. & Cen. Am.....	300,525	49,450	481,575
West Indies.....	438,200	264,900	1,002,825
Br. No. Am. Col.....	—	650	4,625
Other countries.....	—	1,050	29,526

Totals.....	12,737,986	11,439,355	36,306,084
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LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	5,370,212	4,133,016	15,161,486
Continent.....	8,725,650	4,843,068	21,740,611
So. & Cen. Am.....	629,576	178,310	1,521,750
West Indies.....	573,170	715,430	1,827,390
Br. No. Am. Col.....	—	5,500	15,700
Other countries.....	273,330	141,000	315,405

Totals.....	15,568,932	10,918,324	40,580,902
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RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Ham, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,170	5,288,875	7,284,500
Boston.....	84	2,071,000	2,524,802
Portland, Me.....	—	746,700	146,200
Philadelphia.....	—	45,770	1,704,723
Baltimore.....	—	511,638	3,113,352
New Orleans.....	116	124,325	114,450
Montreal.....	—	3,857,063	595,565
Mobile.....	—	92,675	105,250

Totals.....	2,370	12,737,986	15,568,932
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COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1902.	to Nov. 21, 1903.	to Nov. 22, 1902.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	1,703,000	1,396,600	396,400	396,400	
Bacon & ham, lbs.....	36,306,084	33,201,633	3,104,451	3,104,451	
Lard, lbs.....	40,580,902	31,683,439	8,897,463	8,897,463	

GENERAL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—Beef—Extra mess, 67s. 6d. Pork, mess, Western, 85s. Hams, s. c., 48s.; short ribs, 50s.; long clear middles, light, 49s. 6d.; long middles, heavy, 49s.; short clear, 44c.; clear bellies, 47s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 29s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 35s. 3d.; American refined, in pails, 35s. 9d. Cheese—American, finest colored, 64s. Tallow—Prime city, 22s. 6d. Turpentine, 43s. 9d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 20s. Rosin, common, 6s. 10½d. Linseed oil (London), 17s. 9d. Petroleum, refined (London), 7¼d.

HOG MARKETS, NOVEMBER 27.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 24,000; 5c. higher, \$3.95@4.45.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; strong; \$4.10@4.30.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,500; strong; \$4.10@4.30.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady to 5c. higher; \$4.15@4.40.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; strong; \$4.15@4.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 50 cars; \$4.45@4.65.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; active, strong; \$4.45@4.50.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo market during the past week has been very quiet at unchanged prices for choice grades; little or no demand for lower grades. Stocks both here and abroad are very moderate.

Demand for neutral lard has slackened considerably, and most of the buyers seem to have filled their immediate wants. Besides, offerings are coming in more freely.

The situation of new crop cotton oil remains unchanged.

BALTIMORE SPICE LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from McCormick & Co.)

The market is a waiting one on practically all grades of spices.

PEPPER holds firm, with predictions of advances. Singapore, 13c.; sifted, 13¼c.

CAYENNE-ZANZIBAR CHILES firmer at 17@17¼. Bright Japans higher, scarce at 14c.

CLOVES, after a slight sag, are again moving up, 15@15½c., which is better than they can be imported for to-day.

MACE.—Prime Penang, 60c.

PIMENTO—A shade easier, with prospects of higher ranges, 8¼@8½c.

NUTMEGS—Very firm, 105 to 110's, 29@29½c.

CASSIAS—Dull and unchanged.

GINGER—African, at 6¼@7¼c., and stationary.

CELERY SEED—High, at 8¼@9c.

CARAWAY SEED—4¼@5c.

CORIANDER SEED shows phenomenal advance and stands firm for natural at 3½c., with import price about 3¼c.

POPPY SEED lower at 5½@6c.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The market for ammoniated the past week has been dull; a small inquiry from east and south, but buyers and sellers still far apart in their ideas for prices on both prompt and futures. We quote: Ground tankage, 10 and 15, \$2.25 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.10 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 6 and 25, \$1.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground con-



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Are Used by the Largest Manufacturers in the World in Many Industries.

Give a Much Larger Output per H. P. than any other Mills.

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United States, Canada, and Mexico.

30 to 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

AGENCIES: New York, Toronto, Mexico City ON SALE: London, Paris, Vienna

centrated tankage, \$2.20 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.42½@2.45 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.25, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.55 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of ammonia.—Shipment November to February inclusive, \$3.02½@3.05 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot, \$2.10; December, \$2.07½; January-April, \$2.05; May-June, \$2; July-December, \$1.97½@2.

PURIFICATION OF MILK BY OZONIZATION.

An apparatus in use in Germany for the purification of milk by ozonization is so constructed that the milk contained in a vessel flows thence in a thin stream into another vessel, placed below. The wires and carbon points of a strong electric battery are so arranged that the light are passes through the stream or near it. The ozone which is thereby engendered from the oxygen of the air is said to be sufficient to kill all micro-organisms contained in the milk.—Richard Guenther, Consul-General, Frankfurt, Germany, October 14, 1903.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	500	23,000	2,000
Kansas City.....	200	8,000	250
Omaha.....	1,000	5,000	500
St. Louis.....	—	—	—

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

Chicago.....	35,000	52,000	30,000
Kansas City.....	12,000	6,000	7,000
Omaha.....	5,500	4,000	4,000
St. Louis.....	—	—	—

TUESDAY, NOV. 24.

Chicago.....	5,000	35,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	14,000	10,000	5,000
Omaha.....	3,000	8,000	13,000
St. Louis.....	—	—	—

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

Chicago.....	24,000	28,000	20,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha.....	2,000	8,000	6,000
St. Louis.....	—	—	—

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

Chicago.....	9,000	24,000	12,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha.....	2,000	8,000	2,000
St. Louis.....	4,500	4,000	1,300

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

CLOSE SEASON GAME LAWS OF 1903.

(Continued from last week.)

States.	Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Newfoundland ²⁰ (1902.)	Elk, moose Caribou Hare, rabbit Ptarmigan or willow grouse (partridge) Plover, snipe, curlew or "other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese)." ²¹ Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope. Mountain sheep, mountain goat. Buffalo	Until Jan. 1, 1912. Feb. 1-Oct. 21. ²¹ March 1-Sept. 16. ²² Jan. 12-Sept. 16.
Northwest Territories (1899.)	Big game in southeastern Assiniboia Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken Snipe, sandpiper, wild duck. Deer, elk or wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat.	Jan. 12-Aug. 21. Dec. 15-Nov. 1. Dec. 15-Oct. 1. At all times.
Unorganized Territories ²³ (Keewatin, etc.) (1894.)	Big game in southeastern Assiniboia Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken Snipe, sandpiper, wild duck. Deer, elk or wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat.	Until Oct. 1, 1906. Dec. 15-Sept. 15. May 5-Aug. 23.
Nova Scotia ²⁰ (1900-1903.)	Musk ox Grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken. Duck, goose, swan Deer, caribou Moose Rabbit, hare Ruffed grouse or partridge Spruce partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, ptarmigan, blackcock, capercaillie, chukar partridge, pheasant. Woodcock, snipe, teal, blue-winged duck, wood duck (except in Cape Breton, March 1-Aug. 20, and blue-winged ducks in Cumberland County, May 1-Sept. 1). Deer (young protected at all times). Moose, caribou or reindeer (cow moose, young moose and young caribou protected at all times). Elk or wapiti. Hare, squirrel (black or gray). Quail Wild turkey Grouse, woodcock, plover, snipe, rail, other "shore" birds or "waders". Prairie fowl, English and Mongolian pheasants Dove Goose, swan. Ducks and other "waterfowl" (except geese and swans)	April 1-Dec. 1. ²⁴ March 20-Oct. 15. Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Jan. 15-Sept. 1. Until Oct. 1, 1905. Jan. 1-Sept. 15. Feb. 1-Oct. 15. Dec. 1-Oct. 1. At all times. March 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 16-Nov. 1. ²⁵ Nov. 16-Oct. 16. ²⁶ At all times. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Dec. 1-Nov. 1. Until Oct. 15, 1905. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Until Sept. 15, 1905. At all times. ²⁷ May 1-Sept. 15. Dec. 16-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Ontario ²⁰ (1900-1902.)	Zone 1. ²⁸ Deer, moose (see exceptions). Exceptions: In Ottawa and Pontiac counties.—Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Cow moose and fawns at all times. Caribou (fawns protected at all times). Hare Bear Birch or swamp partridge. White partridge or ptarmigan. Plover, woodcock, snipe, curlew, tatler, sandpiper Widgeon, teal, wild duck (except shel-drake and except east and north counties of Bellechase and Montmorency, June 1-Aug. 1). Zone 2. Close seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows: Caribou Hare Birch or swamp partridge. White partridge or ptarmigan.	At all times. March 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 16-Nov. 1. ²⁵ Nov. 16-Oct. 16. ²⁶ At all times. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Dec. 1-Nov. 1. Until Oct. 15, 1905. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Until Sept. 15, 1905. At all times. ²⁷ May 1-Sept. 15. Dec. 16-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Quebec ²⁰ (1899-1903.)	Zone 1. ²⁹ Deer, moose (see exceptions). Exceptions: In Ottawa and Pontiac counties.—Dec. 1-Oct. 1. Cow moose and fawns at all times. Caribou (fawns protected at all times). Hare Bear Birch or swamp partridge. White partridge or ptarmigan. Plover, woodcock, snipe, curlew, tatler, sandpiper Widgeon, teal, wild duck (except shel-drake and except east and north counties of Bellechase and Montmorency, June 1-Aug. 1). Zone 2. Close seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows: Caribou Hare Birch or swamp partridge. White partridge or ptarmigan.	At all times. March 1-Sept. 1. Nov. 16-Nov. 1. ²⁵ Nov. 16-Oct. 16. ²⁶ At all times. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Dec. 1-Nov. 1. Until Oct. 15, 1905. Dec. 16-Sept. 15. Until Sept. 15, 1905. At all times. ²⁷ May 1-Sept. 15. Dec. 16-Sept. 1. Jan. 1-Sept. 1.

¹ For sale seasons, see p. 32.² Certain local restrictions are in force.³ No game or game birds are permitted to be killed within 1 mile of West Palm Beach; similar regulations are in force at St. Augustine.⁴ For sale seasons, see p. 33.⁵ Unless permit be obtained.⁶ Close seasons in Louisiana can be changed (but not shortened) by police juries of the several parishes of the State.⁷ For sale seasons, see p. 33.⁸ Gray squirrels, chipmunks, rabbits and all land birds except English sparrows, and "beach or marsh birds" protected in the town of Essex until April 20, 1904.⁹ This is the old law. The Attorney-General of Michigan has declared that section 10 of the law of 1901, making Dec. 1-Oct. 1 the close season for quail or colin, ruffed grouse or partridge, spruce hen and woodcock, is unconstitutional, and that the old law on these birds stands unrevoked. Section 10 of the new law as approved by the Governor differs from the same section in the bill passed by the Legislature, as shown by the legislative journals. (See Am. Field, Vol. LVI., p. 104, Aug. 10, 1901.)¹⁰ County laws in force.¹¹ For sale seasons, see p. 33.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The city of Cincinnati, O., paid the fare of the new meat inspector transferred to that point.

Mutton and potatoes fetch good prices at Dawson, on the Yukon. Mutton brings 75c. per lb., and potatoes 15c.

Herman Flemming's slaughterhouse on the pike below Welsh roads out from Philadelphia, Pa., was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

W. H. Morris & Co. have their sausage factory at Tunkhannock, Pa., ready and are about to begin the manufacture of sausages.

B. C. Wallace, who sold out his meat business in Oswego, N. Y., has gone to Tacoma, Wash., and other busy points. He is trying to locate.

Wm. Boryles bought the Palestine Packing Company, at Palestine, Tex., for \$12,000. The event was a trustee's sale. It will be reorganized and run by him.

The new "Saddle and Sirloln" Club of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is on the order of the "Cheddar Cheese" Club of London, Eng. It will have a \$30,000 club house.

The Brookline Provision Company, of Kittery, N. H., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. Promoters, Horace Mitchell, A. M. Melvin and F. E. Pike, all of Kittery.

John Baldo, of the Central Meat Market, at Florence, Colo., has met the "K. C." market's cut of 49 per cent. in the price of cuts and says "I'll go as low as they." How foolish!

The butchers of Springfield, Mass., think that cart delivery of meats does not improve the flesh. They are trying to get on a cash basis; also to stop the house delivering of orders.

The Retail Marketmen's Association of Milwaukee, Wis., has a total membership of 188, according to reports submitted at the annual meeting. It has a surplus of \$2,336.98 in its treasury.

There were small sized riots in the ghetto market district of Chicago, Ill., when the "treifa" meat was being condemned as not being strictly "kosher" according to the Mosiac law.

NEW SHOPS.

W. H. Branton has opened his meat market at Main and Henry streets, Morristown, Tenn.

Charles Holtzapfel has started a butcher shop on North George street, York City, Pa. The A. S. Van Winkle estate of Beaver Meadow, Pa., has added a meat business.

D. Hereley & Sons will also sell meat retail at Hammond, Ill.

Louis V. Bush will open a branch market at Webster avenue and Day streets, Green Bay, Wis.

C. W. Stees will put a meat market in the place just vacated by Prof. Lybarger at Mifflinburg, Pa.

Will C. Eldridge has opened a market in Brenham, Tex.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

William Niering has bought the "Newhart" meat market in Tannersville, Pa. Mr. Creilly has purchased M. M. Saal's market at Ashland, O.

Conzelman & Co. succeed Freck Conzelman in the meat business at 203 N. College avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Howard Kauterman now owns and runs the shop formerly owned by Wm. Koller at Reading, Pa.

Walter Callahan now owns a half interest in the butcher business of E. Fine, at Santa Rosa, Cal. The firm is Fine & Callahan.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Grocers and Marketmen's Association of Rhode Island held its big annual banquet in Providence and had a big time.

The butchers' local association of Waterbury, Conn., will not drop the argument. The leaders say they still propose to bring the Board of Safety to terms.

The Health Officers of Buffalo, N. Y., have warned the members of the local Retail Butchers' Association and other marketmen to observe the city's health ordinance.

The Rochester, N. Y., Retail Grocers' Association contemplate holding a pure food show somewhat after the pattern of the one held in Buffalo.

"The Buffalo association held a very successful show," said President Nagle, in presenting the matter, "and made a little money. With all due respect to our Buffalo friends, I don't believe for a minute that they did any better than we can do, and I don't see any reason why he shouldn't be able to give just as successful a show as they gave."

In regard to the meat market trouble at Rochester, N. Y., the "Union Advertiser," says:

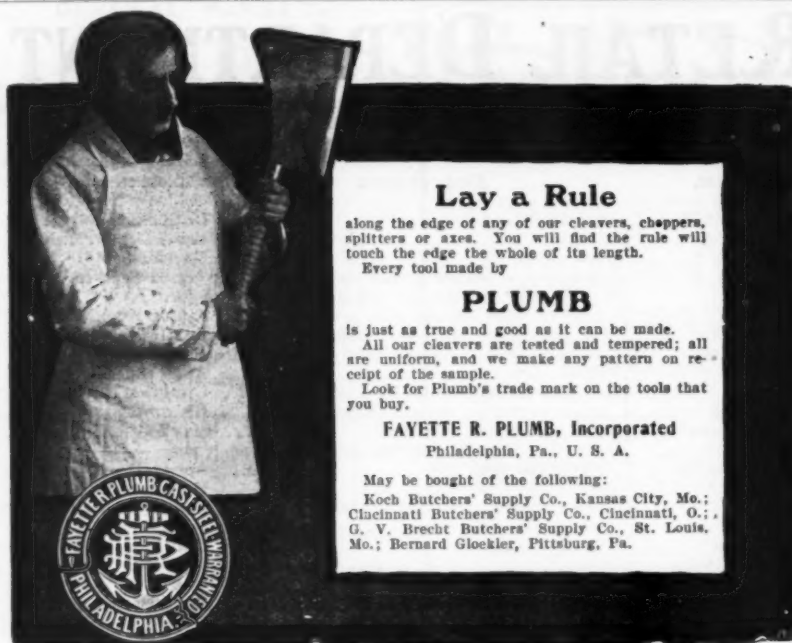
That there is discrimination shown by the union meat cutters and sausage makers of the city in their fight with their employers is now an established fact. The business agent allows one market to do business and to be patronized by union men, but forbids another to do it.

The two sausage makers employed in the market and sausage-making establishment of M. Bauer & Son, No. 73 Front street, were ordered out by Business Agent Walters. The reason given was the refusal of Mr. Bauer to display the union card in the window of his place of business.

Mr. Bauer had an agreement with the union and terminated it. The card was taken out of his window. The two members of the union, however, continued at work until yesterday, when the business agent entered the shop and called them out. Mr. Bauer was told that he must place the card in his window or the men would not be allowed to work there. He said that there were other union shops where the card was not displayed. The agent told him that men working in such shops were "scabbing it," as it is called. He was then asked to go and order out the men in the market of P. Fahy on Mumford street. The agent was silent, but ordered the two men to leave their work, which order was obeyed.

The fact that union men are allowed to patronize the Fahy market, though the union card is not displayed in the window, shows discrimination, for not only in the case of the Bauer market, but also in several others in the city, taking of the union cards from the window has been an excuse for withdrawing the union men working there and for calling them "unfair" markets. It is said that Mr. Fask, who was the first and the only one of the large dealers to break away from their agreement after the inauguration of the lockout and strike, has declared that he would not place a union card in the window of his market unless he was paid for it, as for any other advertising matter placed in his window. Mr. Fahy does a large business in both wholesale and retail lines and it is perfectly evident that the union is afraid to try and compel him to place the card in the window of his store, for it would otherwise lose the only large market that has signed its agreement.

A retail butchers' and grocers' association has been formed at Eureka Springs, Ark. The officers are G. H. McLaughlin, president; S. Linn Field, vice-president; O. W. Pendergrass, treasurer, and T. W. Hines, secretary. One of the express purposes of the association is to secure the passage of an ordinance to prevent the peddling of produce and other commodities on the streets and to compile a "dead-beat list."



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Every tool made by

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is just as true and good as it can be made.
All our cleavers are tested and tempered; all are uniform, and we make any pattern on receipt of the sample.
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Koch Butchers' Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.;
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.;
G. V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.;
Bernard Gloeckler, Pittsburg, Pa.

¹² County commissioners may change dates of close season (without altering its length) for deer, antelope or sage hens, or lengthen close season for any other game in their respective counties.

¹³ Except month of July.

¹⁴ Under Chap. XXV., Laws of 1901, Oregon or "Denny" pheasants are protected indefinitely.

¹⁵ For sale seasons, see p. 33.

¹⁶ For sale season in Rowan County, see p. 33.

¹⁷ Except March 10-April 21.

¹⁸ Except March 15-April 21.

¹⁹ For sale season, see p. 34.

²⁰ Except month of July.

²¹ For sale season, see p. 34.

²² Except Feb. 15-March 15.

²³ Board of Supervisors of any county may shorten open season in such county.

²⁴ Young rabbits or hares may be killed or captured June 1-Aug. 1 in Amelia and Charlotte counties, and June 1-Oct. 15 in Buckingham and Cumberland counties.

²⁵ Except sora.

²⁶ On Mercer Island, Lake Washington, all game animals and birds are protected at all times.

²⁷ For sale season, see page 34.

²⁸ Except April 10-25.

²⁹ For sale seasons, see pp. 34, 35.

³⁰ Except Aug. 1-Oct. 1.

³¹ May be closed for any locality by stipendiary magistrate.

³² Indians, inhabitants and travelers, explorers and surveyors in need of food exempt. These seasons, so far as they relate to Yukon Territory, may be repealed or amended by the Commissioner in council. (See Acts 1900, c. 34.)

³³ Except July 15-Oct. 1.

³⁴ Persons who put or breed deer on their own lands and their licensees, may hunt such deer Oct. 1-Nov. 16.

³⁵ south of the Canadian Pacific Railroad between Mattawa and Port Arthur, Nov. 16-Nov. 1.

³⁶ Cottontail rabbits (wood hares) may be killed during close season by other means than shooting.

³⁷ Under act of protection of insectivorous birds, Rev. Stats. 1897, Chap. 289, Sec. 3.

³⁸ Zone No. 1 comprises the whole Province, except that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay east and north of the river Saguenay. Zone No. 2 comprises the part of said counties east and north of the Saguenay.

The Milwaukee, Wis., Retail Marketmen's Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles Munkwitz; vice-president, Hubert Sommer; treasurer, Charles Ritter; recording secretary, Emil Priebe; financial secretary, Chas. Ehler; doorkeepers, Simon Amann and John Burbach; directors, East side—Jacob Heiser, Alvin Grunitz; West side—Paul Ludwig, Charles Wiesner; South side—Joseph Hundt, S. Bunzel.

The boss butchers of Davenport, Ia., held a meeting some time ago at which this Sunday closing proposition came up, and unanimously voted it down. They voted to keep their shops open on Sunday as far as they have been doing this, and to continue their Sunday deliveries. The action of the meatcutters and butchers' clerks last evening is in opposition to this stand. It is expected that the employing butchers will adhere to their intentions.

BUSINESS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

The smoke house of John Seiler in the Spring Garden section of Pittsburg, Pa., was badly damaged by fire last week.

Swift & Company's branch smoke house in Cleveland, O., was slightly damaged by fire last week.

The premises of the Hartford (Conn.) Provision Company suffered loss by fire a few days ago.

The voluntary petition in bankruptcy of Henry C. Hutson, of Washington, D. C., has been filed.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

Charles Burhardt, the well known butcher of Charleston, W. Va., has died there from blood poisoning.

The death is announced of Joel W. Kelsey, a pioneer citizen and porkpacker of Toledo, Ohio.

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is the most profitable utilization of blood. Low cost of installation and operation.

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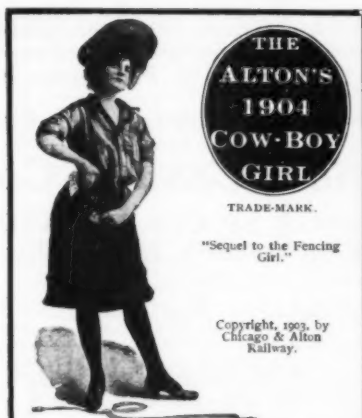
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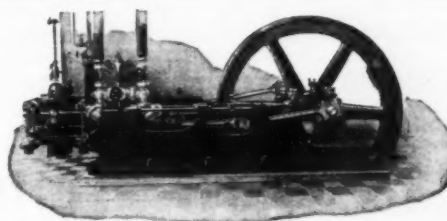
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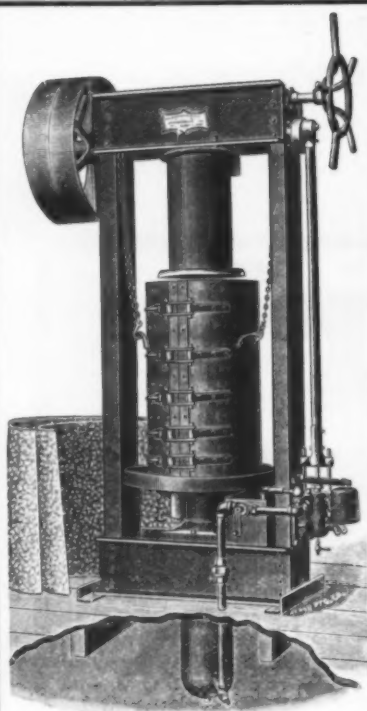
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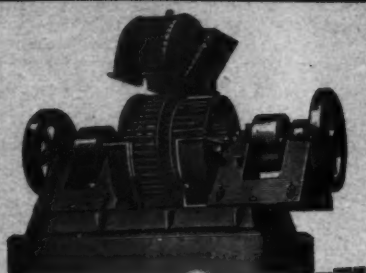
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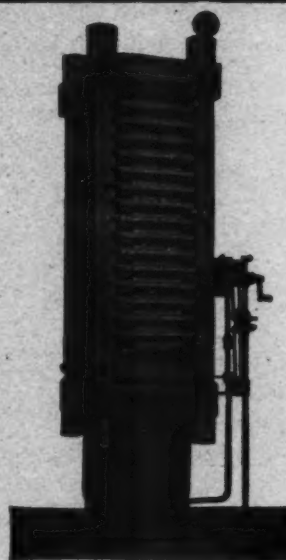
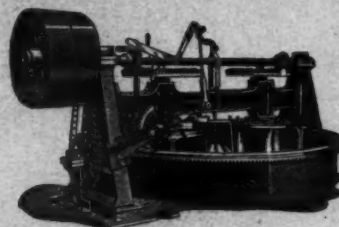
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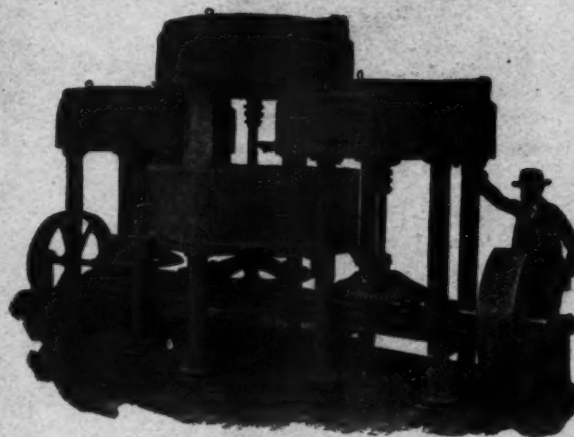
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